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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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DISARMAMENT IN SIGHT

THE DISCOURAGEMENT AND PESSIMISM of people the world over who thought all the bloodshed and suffering of the black years of war had brought nothing but heartache and taxes seemed to turn again into hope a few days ago when our President sent out a call of the Great Powers to a disarmament conference and they all agreed to come. "The peoples that walk in darkness have seen a great light," is an ancient phrase that appears to fit the case to-day like a glove. Nation seemed to call to nation in the cable dispatches from London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, and Berlin, telling of cheering parliaments and approving statesmen and leaders of opinion in the press, rising to a world-circling chorus. Because "we have set foot upon the road that will lead us to the era when the world's battle-flags will be furled," there is "a new hope and deep rejoicing in the world to-day," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "A start has actually been made" toward disarmament, and, the New York *World* notes, "the richest and most powerful of all countries has taken the first step." The premiers of France, Britain, and of the British self-governing dominions join in expressing the deep and sincere satisfaction felt by their peoples. Mr. Lloyd George welcomed President Harding's act as "one of far-seeing statesmanship"; Premier Briand thanked the President for taking such a "noble step"; it is a message "which the whole world will hail with joy," according to Premier Hughes, of Australia; Premier Massey, of New Zealand, hopes "it will be thoroughly successful in bringing nearer the time when all wars shall cease," and in the opinion of Premier Meighen, of Canada, "it offers to a distracted world new hope and a promise of relief from the uncertainties and apprehensions that have clouded the future." British press opinion is solidly back of the movement for disarmament, and the London *Daily Express* hails President Harding's statement as "a bright augury for the peace of the whole world." The Paris *Temps* echoes the satisfaction exprest by Premier Briand, while in Japan the *Jiji-shimpo* and *Yomi-uri-shimbun* speak the intense gratification of a people who have been stirred by great campaigns for disarmament. In Germany, the announcement from Washington is recognized as "a world political document of the most far-reaching consequences" and as "proof of the American people's genuine will to peace." And so, while the cables report a few cynical, skeptical, and discouraged utterances from the countries recently at war, Europe as a whole, as one distinguished American traveler reports, welcomes the call to disarm "with more enthusiasm and relief than any event since the armistice."

These confident hopes are based on more than wishes, editors and press correspondents in several capitals inform us. For one thing, the Harding announcement was no bolt from the blue, but had been foreshadowed for weeks by those in touch with what was going on in London and Washington. The conference is no whim or hobby of the American Executive, but the expression of the wide-spread sentiment of the American people as voiced through the newspapers, the utterances of various publicists, and, most important of all, by the passage of the Borah disarmament amendment with only four dissenting votes in both houses of Congress. The call was not made until similar popular sentiment had been widely exprest in England, the British dominions, and Japan, and the leading statesmen of the far-flung British Empire had definitely and emphatically said that they were waiting for such a disarmament conference as the President proposes. Moreover, in making the announcement, President Harding specified that one of the subjects of discussion was to be that very problem of the Far East which most observers consider to be the chief obstacle in the path of disarmament on the part of the great maritime nations.

Country	Battle-ships		All Cruisers		Other Craft	Naval Expenditures 1920–21
	Completed	Building	Completed	Building		
United States	33	10	30	6	326	$500,000,000
Great Britain	55	—	118	4	666	422,000,000
Japan	13	8	28	29	99	250,000,000
France	17	4	19	6	167	175,000,000
Italy	9	4	10	—	220	73,000,000

Upon the completion of the present building programs the number of ships in each navy will be: Great Britain, 955; United States, 608; Japan, 177; France, 253; Italy, 245. The total tonnage of the navies will be: Great Britain, 2,772,542; United States, 2,117,922; Japan, 785,239; France, 719,237; Italy, 500,000.

From the New York "Tribune."

THE GREAT NAVIES OF THE WORLD BEFORE DISARMAMENT.

Comparative sea-power of Great Britain, United States, Japan, France, and Italy, the five nations whose representatives will meet at Washington.

Most important of all, our newspapers repeat, is the great desire of the peoples of the world to be relieved from bloodshed, conscription, and taxation for war purposes. When all is said and done, observes the Columbia *Record:*

"The masses of the earth have the power in their own hands to ban war. And the thought is pleasing that these people, from Dan to Beersheba, from Washington to Hongkong, and from Calcutta to Guatemala, are opposed to the curst burden of war. They are tired of slaughter of their neighbors. They are tired of keeping their noses to the grindstone from one generation to another to pay for the ravages of that cruel monster of destruction which General Sherman classified as a demon

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from the infernal regions. With the people of the world nailed to the cross of greed to feed the hungry hounds of war to-day, the time is ripe for action to stop it."

Whatever the statesmen who meet in Washington may say or do, continues this South Carolina editor,

"The men and women throughout the earth will say whether the hellish specter of war shall again stalk through the earth to lay waste our beautiful cities, slay and maim our women and children, and literally loose the devil so that he may cut high

UNLOAD OR SINK.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

jinks to his heart's content. Disarmament? If not, why not? Fight? Who says so? Pay for destruction and seas of blood? Where do you get that stuff, Mr. Statesman of the future?"

"Peoples staggering under an unbearable burden of taxation are not likely to support governmental quibbling and halting," now that the start has been made, says the New York *World*.

While President Harding's leadership is acknowledged and praised by the press of both our great parties, and while Senator Borah's fight for a disarmament resolution wins him many an editorial laurel, it is evident from the history of recent months that British and American statesmen have played a not unequal part in laying the ground-work for the meeting which is expected to realize the dream of disarmament. While the President did not sign the naval bill with the Borah amendment until July 12, the State Department issued this momentous announcement on the 10th:

"The President, in view of the far-reaching importance of the question of limitation of armament, has approached with informal but definite inquiries the group of Powers heretofore known as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, that is, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on this subject, to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable, formal invitations for such a conference will be issued.

"It is manifest that the question of limitation of armament has a close relation to Pacific and Far-Eastern problems, and the President has suggested that the Powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East. This has been communicated to the Powers concerned, and China has also been invited to take part in the discussion relating to Far-Eastern problems."

American taxpayers have been waking up to the purpose of cutting down expenses for war purposes, but the British people, according to a New York *Tribune* Washington correspondent, are even more worked up over disarmament because British taxpayers seem to understand more clearly just what the armament race is doing to their pocketbooks. "We are ready to discuss with American statesmen any proposal for the limitation of armaments which they wish to set out, and we can undertake that no such overtures will find lack of willingness on our part to meet them," declared Prime Minister Lloyd George at the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London. Premier Hughes, of Australia, told Mr. Lloyd George that a suggestion for disarming "backed by dominion prime ministers might gain a hearing where the voice of England alone failed." So, he added, "I invite the United States, Japan, and France to meet us." And General Smuts, able to help in world-peace while carrying so much of the responsibility for peace between Ireland and England, declared that the British policy should "be such as to make a race of armaments impossible." The conference of British premiers ought "to give the lead and guide the Powers concerned into a friendly conference or a system of conferences in regard to the great issue." Further discussion, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch from London, "revealed how impossible it was to settle the question of Anglo-Japanese relations without taking the position of the United States into consideration, so Lord Curzon, as Foreign Secretary, had conversations with Ambassador Harvey and the Japanese and Chinese ambassadors."

In Japan, former Minister of Justice Ozaki, touring the country for disarmament, declared on July 4 that such a conference as President Harding has now called would "surely be the beginning of a solution of all the diplomatic questions between Japan and the United States." On July 7 the British House of Commons heard from the Prime Minister that he was expecting something momentous in the way of a message from America, and on July 10 came President Harding's statement. This was at once accepted by the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, China, and Japan, altho the Japanese Government at first declined to discuss affairs other than disarmament.

The cry of economy will do much to insure participation in the conference by England and the other European nations, which, as we read in a New York *Tribune* dispatch from London, "will go into the discussions with a determination of reaching some definite reduction of armaments that will mean a corresponding lightening of the burden on their treasuries":

"British experts, speculating on the extent to which naval cuts may go, point out that the British Treasury can not maintain the pace which the United States and Japan are setting, and hence the need of economy is going to count heavily in getting Great Britain to acquiesce in a general reduction of appropriations. The British estimates this year were $400,000,000 as against $250,000,000 in 1914.

"Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, points out to-day that Great Britain has not laid down any capital ships in the last five years and is replacing eight obsolete battle-ships with only four craft of post-Jutland types. He asserts also that it is Britain's plan to keep only sixteen capital ships in full commission, holding fourteen older ones in reserve. Hurd urges that this is a specific lead already toward naval disarmament."

Business men and organizations in all the countries concerned earnestly hope for the success of the conference. As their thoughts are summed up in a statement made by E. A. Filene, of Boston, at the London Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce:

"Unless there is a beginning of international reduction in armaments for the purpose of reducing non-productive national

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expenditure, bankers of the world will not be able to furnish export credits for countries in Europe. Unless such credits are furnished and such saving effected, some, if not all, countries in Europe will sooner or later suffer an economic breakdown, followed by internal revolution."

The attitude of American business is well represented by *The Wall Street Journal*, which, after praising President Harding for having made a move "that should profoundly affect the world to everlasting good," says:

"Business groans under excessive taxation. But do not the people realize that what they call taxation is largely but the process of paying for that awful waste and preparing for future orgies? What is burned up must be paid for, but stop the building for future conflagrations if it can be done with safety. Stopping this drain for future wars would relieve the people, not only here, but in other countries, of immense sums now taken as taxes. Business the world over should make a quick response to a lightening of the load. . . . . .

"Here in America we are learning that the individual is benefited by whatever conduces to the welfare of those around him. As vision broadens men should see that whatever contributes to the upbuilding of other countries will benefit us. Commerce is broader than nationality and must overstep seas and distances, if it would flourish. Lasting good can come to it only from a world at peace."

The decision to consider the Far-Eastern problem at the Washington conference and to invite China to join the discussions pleases our press. For, as the Richmond *News Leader* notes, "if agreement on the problems of the Pacific can be reached the question of disarmament will settle itself almost automatically. That done, the world will have its one real chance of recovering from the war." The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the same point, noting also that "there can be no question that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty on its present basis would create a standing cause of difference." On the Chinese phase, *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"In the policy toward China avowed by Japan, Great Britain, and the United States there is substantial agreement. But Japan's declared respect for the integrity of China has not prevented her from taking serious liberties with it, in which Great Britain has been nominally acquiescent. That is to say, in 1915 Japan forcibly extracted from China certain treaties as the outcome of her Twenty-one Demands. The original Russian lease of the Liaotung peninsula, to which Japan fell heir, expires in March, 1923. The Chinese Government has declined to open direct negotiations with Japan over the restoration of the German rights in Shantung, and its delegates to the League have been demanding that the whole question of the legality of the 1915 treaties be brought before the Council of the League.

"Here are three vitally important issues of which the coming conference will be expected to take cognizance. If matters were allowed to drift the Chinese Government would in another year serve notice upon Japan to vacate Liaotung on the expiration of the original lease in 1923, and would almost certainly call upon the United States for support. The mandates granted to Japan over the former German colonies in the Pacific will necessarily come up for discussion also, since the attitude of the United States toward them differs so radically from that of Japan as to make some better understanding absolutely essential to future peace."

It will not be easy, the New York *Tribune* observes, to find a common denominator "and even less easy to arrange varying numerators." Indeed,

"The problem bristles with difficulties. Germany, tho at present nominally disarmed, is still a menace, and well-armed Russia openly threatens trouble. But with a proper will a way may be found. At least an effort is well worth making."

A timely article on the "Practical Difficulties of Disarmament" appears in the New York *Times* from the pen of Mr. P. W. Wilson, New York correspondent of the London *Daily News*. Mr. Wilson reminds us that at present diplomacy has no control over Russia, altho Russia is so disorganized "that disarmament elsewhere need not await her returning sanity." France fears the recovery of Central Europe, and her misgivings are the more plausible, "because Germany, like all the great belligerent states, while she has demobilized, still remains a nation trained to war." Then there are the technical difficulties:

"In the days of Bonaparte you could calculate armaments by three simple measures of strength: men, guns, and ships. All the guns were muzzle-loaders and all the ships were wooden,

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST JOKE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

uniform in general structure and propelled by sails. To-day the mechanism of war is infinitely complicated, and, so far as I can see, no arithmetical comparisons can now be regarded as convincing. You have to take into account men, training, equipment, transport, big guns, little guns, shells, rifles, trench-mortars, bombs, gas and flame projectors, aircraft and their projectiles, including dirigibles and seaplanes, battle-ships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. Then there are tanks—even submersible tanks—steel helmets, gas-masks, and an infinitely varied paraphernalia of attack and defense. Other factors of incalculable moment are control of raw materials, of metals and oil, and of industries adaptable to making munitions. All these are indices of a nation's preparedness. And probably it is a fact, now as throughout history, that when you have reckoned up all the men and war material, it will be the nation with the longest purse that will win in the end. It is the wealth accumulated by peace that insures victory in war."

Moreover, war is a vested interest; "enormous numbers of men and women, soldiers, sailors, manufacturers, and their families live by militarism, are bound up with the system, usually through no fault of their own, and in the main under a high sense of duty." But, continues Mr. Wilson, in spite of all the difficulties and the flaws in the pleas for disarmament, the argument holds "that the combative side of sovereignty is fed by naval and military expenditure and that the best safeguard against imperialism is economy." As he remarks:

"It is quite probable that we shall see in Germany the rising prosperity of a nation which, relieved of armaments by her own defeat, is thus able to concentrate wholly on productive enterprise. That object-lesson may profoundly affect all other countries."

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THE HUGHES FOOT IN THE DOOR

IN SPITE OF PROTESTS from three foreign governments —Great Britain, Denmark, and Japan—against a contract between the Chinese Government and an American telegraph company to construct wireless stations in China, Secretary of State Hughes makes it clear that the treaty rights of American citizens in China and the principle of the "open door" are still to be considered. "And there is nothing vague or equivocal about what he says," remarks the Providence *Journal*. The Secretary's reaffirmation of the policy first enunciated by John Hay in 1899 —"a declaration which recognizes equality of commercial opportunity for all nations in China, and denies that any nation can discriminate commercially against others," as the New York *Tribune* puts it—"indicates a return to the policy abandoned by Mr. Wilson when the latter sanctioned the Lansing-Ishii agreement and consented to the Shantung clause in the Versailles Treaty."

"The statement of Mr. Hughes will be accepted as final by the three protesting nations, and Japan, in particular, will take notice of the handwriting on the wall," predicts the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The three governments mentioned above protested against the arrangement made by the Chinese Government with the American firm on the ground that it would conflict with certain monopolistic privileges granted to the Marconi Company, of London. Said the Secretary of State in reply to the Chinese Minister's question as to whether the United States would withdraw its support of the Federal Telegraph Company:

"The Government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China, which would abridge the rights of the subject or citizens of other friendly States, and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this Government neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economical development in designated regions of the territories of China or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprise."

"This is the position of this Government made clear, and it is one that has long been maintained," notes the Indianapolis *News*, while the Syracuse *Post-Standard* believes that the significance of the note will not be lost upon Great Britain in considering the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

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IT CERTAINLY WILL BE A GREAT COMFORT TO THE REST OF THE FAMILY.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

IRELAND'S BETTER DAY

A SITUATION "without parallel in the last two hundred years of Irish history" developed on that memorable day when "the Irish of Ireland quit fighting and began praying," and the British, "less emotional, also quit fighting, and began praying quite as fervently, tho less audibly." Americans of all bloods "can help have these prayers for peace realized," the Washington *Herald*, which is responsible for this view of the matter, goes on, "if they, too, will stop fighting and hating and join in the prayer that quiet, happiness, and good cheer may come to Ireland." This peace conference in London, declares the Baltimore *Sun*, taking up the argument, "will stand second in importance in recent years only to the Peace Conference in Paris," and the Troy *Times* adds: "Once get belligerents into conference, and results are produced more quickly than battles could bring them about." Even if there should be some future disagreements between Ireland and England, which have been pretty steadily at loggerheads for some seven hundred years, most liberal critics agree that the time has come when, in the words of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "the 'little bit of Heaven' of the song shall cease to be the Hell of reality."

There are, of course, in spite of this wide-spread hope and confidence, a number of sore spots remaining in the problem where all was once so painful. Among the most vigorous intransigeants are the American papers of Sinn-Fein sympathies. Thus *The Irish People*, a weekly of New York calling itself the "Official Organ of the Irish-American Labor League," carries on its first page a boxed, large-lettered "DEFIANCE," beginning:

"Lloyd George, the Premier of the rotten British Empire, is seeking to destroy the republic that was born out of the sacrifice of the heroic men of Easter week and the hundreds of brave souls who since then laid down their lives that the cherished hope of the rebel Gaels all the world over might be realized. What he could not do in open battle he now tries to accomplish by sapping the morale of the Irish nation."

This "Defiance" concludes with an exhortation that the "Irish race in America should now arise as one man and hurl defiance in the teeth of the British Empire," by means of "a great Irish race convention, called at once," at which "$50,000,000 should be pledged to support the Irish republic." *The Irish Press*, of Philadelphia, suspects that England, already "in a very deep hole and very anxious to get out of it," merely seeks

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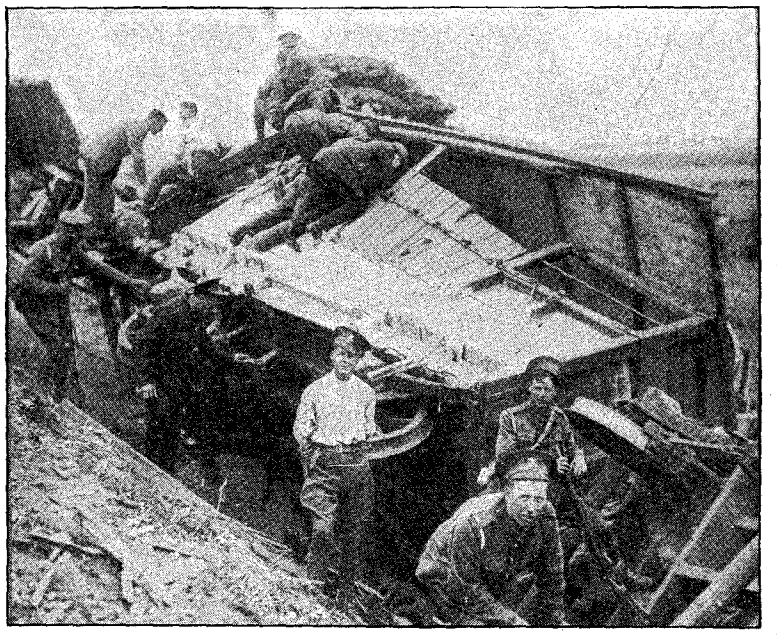

Wide World Photo.

PEACE-MAKERS AND WAR-MAKERS IN THE EMERALD ISLE.

The King and Queen of England came to Belfast on June 22, somewhat dubiously, as their looks may indicate, to express their hope for peace in Ireland. The sovereigns' escort of the Tenth Hussars, who took part in the King's drive through Belfast, were dynamited shortly afterward by Sinn-Feiners while traveling on their troop-train toward the disaffected areas near Dublin. Four troops and the guard of the train were killed and twenty injured, in addition to the slaughter of some thirty horses.

"to make it appear that she sought to be generous, was refused, and had to go on with the fight." *The Irish World*, of New York City, declares that "the Irish republic must be recognized in the same manner that the American republic was recognized in the Treaty of Peace signed between the United States and England in 1783."

At the other extreme are the British and Ulster papers which oppose any "truckling to the murder gang," as the Irish Revolutionists are called. Beginning with the London *Morning Post*, which, notes the Washington *Post*, "alone among British dailies has consistently condemned the Government for holding any parley with the Sinn-Feiners or offering them any terms of accommodation," the opponents of compromise express their opinions in such pessimistic paragraphs as this one, cabled from *The Northern Whig*, of Belfast, to the New York *Evening Post:*

"Whatever the Government may promise or protest, we doubt if they will be able entirely to remove the fear that their first descent into the valley of humiliation will not only fail to bring peace to Ireland, but may ultimately be the means of causing many faithful British subjects to pass through the valley of the shadow of death."

But it must be said that these pessimists are few and far between in the chorus of congratulations to England and Ireland and civilization in general on the possibility of a compromise that will bring peace to Ireland and "remove a blot from the history of the British Empire." Even the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, most bitter against England during the war but now joining in the general Anglo-German *rapprochement*, hails the possibility of a compromise as foreshadowing a new era for Ireland. And this encouraging situation, as dozens of commentators notice, has arisen, in the words of *The Outlook* (New York), "only a few weeks after Lloyd George declared that the differences between the two conflicting sides in Ireland seemed irreconcilable, and used the same words in contrasting the declared policy of the Sinn Fein and the policy of England." To many editorial writers the credit for the change seems to belong largely to one man, Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, who, as the New York *Evening Mail* believes, "bids fair to outstrip every other man living in his capacity to see the necessity for a reign of fundamental morality in international relations and to bring it into being by the exercise of a wise mind, a kindly heart, and a generous appreciation of great ideals variously held." A very large portion of the voluminous comment upon the Irish-English situation takes the form of eulogies of General Smuts. It was he who went to the Sinn-Fein leaders with the British Government's first overtures of peace. "All parties in Ireland trust him," observes the Springfield *Republican*, "an incalculable advantage because mutual suspicion has been the curse of the Irish question." There is the best of reasons that he should have something to say in this matter, adds the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, for—

"Twenty years ago Smuts was fighting Roberts and Kitchener on the South-African veldt. His dream of a South-African republic was as real as the Irishman's dream of an Irish republic. He was military and moral leader of the burghers, standing for what De Valera and Collins stand for in Ireland. He was beaten. He did accept defeat, however, not as the collapse of all his hopes, but as opportunity for a new beginning. He was party to the organization of the Union of South Africa. . . . . .

"Jan Smuts can talk to the Sinn-Feiners as one of experience and of authority. He is not an Englishman. He can look at English government from the point of view of another race, which has been desperately at war with England, which failed to realize its cause on war, which has realized its fullest aspirations in peace. He is a democrat, a believer in self-government."

American interest in the situation, believes the New York *Tribune*, should not influence Americans to offer advice at the present juncture. "Sinn Fein, freely translated, means 'let us attend to our own affairs,'" observes the editor. "In this sense, Americans, for the time being, should be Sinn-Feiners." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* qualifies this with the statement that "America expects an agreement, and it has a right to expect it. We are weary of the echoes of the strife. We are tired of the agitation that seeks to make us a party of the controversy." The New York *World* declares, looking at the matter from a similar view-point:

"The interest of the people of the United States in the conference between Mr. De Valera and Mr. Lloyd George is nearly as keen as that of England or Ireland. If England and Ireland can find it in their minds and hearts to bury the hatchet the one grave impediment to Anglo-American understanding will be out of the way."

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THE HIGH COST OF DYEING

HAS THE GERMAN DYE INDUSTRY a strangle-hold upon the United States, just as it had before the war? Is that industry, subsidized by the German Government, as rich and powerful as ever? Will it be necessary to protect the American dye industry, built up by the demands of war, by virtually declaring an embargo on the importation of dyestuffs, whether manufactured by Germany, Switzerland, Italy, England, or Japan? And should we foster this industry because it is a "key" industry—because a dye-manufacturing plant can be transformed in a day into an explosive and poison-gas factory? And if we do foster it and keep out foreign dyes by an exorbitant protective tariff, will the monopoly thus created in this country raise the price of dyes in general and lower their quality in particular? Such are a few of the questions that occur to our press after a perusal of the reasons for and against an embargo that would effectually exclude from this country practically all foreign competition in the dye industry and give to American dye manufacturers control of the market here.

A dye factory is a potential munitions plant, aver the dye manufacturers, and for this reason the industry is of vital importance to the national defense. Granting all this, replies Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, "who are we about to fight, and when and where and why? With the entire world prostrate and helpless, no argument can justify this national-defense contention." Moreover, he asks, "'in order to develop chemicals for our next war,' as the dye industry argues, must every man, woman, and child wearing, for instance, any sort of blue clothing, pay tribute through the 350 per cent. increase in price of indigo blue?"

During 1920, reports the Tariff Commission, dye imports were valued at $5,760,000, while exports from the United States were worth $95,000,000—a 40 per cent. increase over the preceding year. In the present year, however, there has been a decline in the quantity and value of dyes exported, due, says the Commission, to the reappearance of German dyes. "Foreign competition is once more keenly felt," notes Representative Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. As Mr. Fordney points out in a majority report of that Committee, signed by every Republican member except Representative Frear, who submitted a minority report:

"Your Committee is of the opinion that no tariff duties, no matter how high, can meet the conditions that would arise when Germany is again in a position to force her dyes and dyestuffs on the American market. However other German industries may have suffered as a result of the war, the German dye syndicate is as rich and powerful as ever. The great dye factories during the war were turned over to the production of explosives and poison gases and the chemists and laborers in these factories were immune from the draft. A vast amount of dyes and dyestuffs has been accumulated in recent years, and their factories are now running at full time in the production of others, and the whole huge German dye industry, capable before the war of supplying the entire demand of the world, is now combined in a single immense trust organized on purpose to fight its way back to the former German world monopoly.

"France and Japan some time ago, in the interest of their government-aided dye industries, placed more or less complete embargoes upon the importation of dyestuffs. Only recently Great Britain and Italy have placed a complete embargo upon dyestuffs—in the case of Great Britain for a period of ten years. Russia is out of business. The market of the United States, therefore, is, except that of China, Germany's last opening. To penetrate it and destroy our domestic industry she will stop at nothing."

"We have built up a dye industry in this country that is capable of supplying 85 per cent. of the needs of the American public. Unless we take legislative measures to protect this essential industry, Germany will ruin it," declares Representative Longworth, of Ohio. And he goes on:

"No protective tariff, as such, no matter how high, can meet the present situation. The German dye trust could well afford to sell all the dyes now being produced in this country at far below cost if by so doing it could destroy our industry, and in the meantime they could recoup the losses on these dyes by selling those not now produced in this country at any price they pleased. The inevitable consequence would be that we would lapse back to the conditions of the prewar period when we were at Germany's mercy. . . . . .

"Far from there being any monopoly in the dyestuff industry in America to-day, the report of the Tariff Commission shows that during the year 1920, out of 360 dyes produced 108 were each manufactured by three or more firms. Of the total number of dyes produced 200 were each manufactured by one firm only, but those dyes represented only 5 per cent. of the total output. Over half the total output consisted of dyes, 35 in number, each of which was made by seven or more separate firms. There is and can be no danger of any monopoly existing in this country."

While the foregoing proponents of an embargo on the importation of all foreign dyestuffs have argued that this infant industry, as they call it, needs protection, Warren F. Doane, editor of *The Manufacturer* (Philadelphia), but writing in the New York *News Record*, declares that the dye industry is not an infant at all, but an "overgrown young man." To prove his contention, he cites as members of it "the Du Ponts, the $100,000,000 Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation which showed a net profit of more than $16,000,000 for the year 1920, and a dozen others of great financial power and industrial prestige."

In speaking against the dye section of the Fordney Tariff Bill, which is calculated to bar foreign dyestuffs, Representative Frear declared that—

"During the war an American dye business of enormous proportions grew up overnight like a mushroom, extracting unconscionable war profits from the American public. For six years it has enjoyed a complete embargo against all foreign dye competition. The American dye industry is now controlled by the Chemical Foundation that represents over a half billion dollars in assets. This trust now demands a continuation of the war embargo so that dye prices, still maintained at several times prewar prices, may be continued indefinitely without danger of competition, while the ultimate consumer pays the bill."

Mr. Frear further asserts that prices now charged by the American dye industry are four times greater than prior to the war, and that to establish an embargo on foreign dyes would place the textile industry in particular and the public in general at the mercy of the "dye monopoly, which would exact high prices for an inferior product." "American manufacturers are exporting dyestuffs. How is it possible, therefore, for them to meet foreign competition if they need an embargo to hold the home market?" asks the Philadelphia *Record*.

As Mr. Doane puts the case for the dye-users in another article in the New York textile daily:

"So high has this monopoly already run the prices of domestic dyes, under a seven-years' freedom from all outside competition, that in practically every color the proposed tariff rates of the new bill, at American valuation, would make the duty alone from one to five times the total selling price of the imported dye before the war.

"All this talk about German competition being the great and moving impulse in the plea for three additional years of an even more stringent embargo and monopoly than has existed up to this time is mere buncombe. The ultimate end of this whole campaign is a continuation of exorbitant profits accruing from prices that have only been possible through the practical exclusion of all foreign competition.

"Have those who have been nominated to be the real victims of this astounding legislative proposal fully realized that if Schedule 1 (of the tariff bill) becomes a law it will exclude from this country all other dyes along with the German? Do they realize that, notwithstanding the wolf cry about German competition, we imported more of Swiss than of German dyes last year? Do they fully comprehend that all of this is to be shut out under the terms of this dye schedule of the new tariff law? And when all of this exclusion has been accomplished, what will happen to dye prices in this country?"

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ACQUITTALS THAT CONVICT GERMANY

"THAT LEIPZIG FARCE," as the Buffalo *Express* characterizes the trial of German war criminals before the High Court there, is the greatest mockery, in the opinion of this paper, "since the Turks pretended to punish the officers responsible for the famous Bulgarian massacres in 1876." "The judgment of the Court will be accepted as the judgment of the nation; it is the people who are on trial for responsibility for inhuman deeds," asserts the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "and the action of the German Court in these cases, and the reception of its verdicts by German opinion, will determine the world's attitude toward Germany for a long time to come." France already has shown what she thinks of the outcome of several cases on trial by withdrawing her mission to the Leipzig Court, and thus washing her hands of the whole business. In fact, the Paris papers are now demanding the surrender of German war criminals, as provided in the Treaty of Versailles. This move, says the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, was taken after the acquittal of General Stenger, charged by the French with having ordered his brigade to take no prisoners, but to kill French soldiers who surrendered or were wounded. Major Crusius, who carried out the orders which General Stenger is said to have given, receives a sentence of two years in prison and is barred from wearing the German uniform. He admitted having killed French soldiers who were on their knees imploring him to spare their lives.

That "Germany has proven herself a slacker in the punishment of her offenders against the laws of civilized warfare; her punishment is to come later in a general and mortal distrust from all nations, when she needs more than anything else their confidence and their assistance," is the conclusion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. As the New York *Tribune* recalls the whole matter:

"The Versailles Treaty contained a special section providing for the trial of German war criminals. It required Germany to surrender all persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. These defendants were to be tried before Allied military tribunals. Thus the sanctity of international agreements was to be vindicated and an example made of German officers who sanctioned or committed war atrocities.

"This section of the Treaty has been made a mock of. The Allied governments dodged the duty of enforcing it. When Germany declined to fulfil her contract to deliver those named as war criminals the Allied Council weakly condoned that breach of faith and agreed to let Germany try the offenders in her own civil courts. . . . . .

"There was much testimony, part of it German, to show that Stenger had ordered prisoners to be shot. But the court calmly disregarded it on the theory that such orders on the General's part were unbelievable, and that even if they had been given the subordinates receiving them should never have taken them at face value.

"The German courts have not been affected by the revolution. The judges still bow with respect to those who wore the Kaiser's uniform. To convict German army commanders of murder and barbarity would destroy the conviction obstinately cherished by the German people that they fought the war in civilized fashion, not as savages. This delusion is the old order's last claim to popular respect. German judges will simply not contribute to destroying it. If the Allied governments want to punish the war criminals they will have to try them in Allied courts, where no unalterable presumption of the innocence of the higher German commanders prevails."

"In a court of any other country than Germany, Stenger couldn't have escaped conviction," maintains the New York *Times*. "The Court was convinced that the executions charged against Stenger and Crusius occurred," points out the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times;* "before it were the two men morally responsible for the crimes, as they were the commandants directly in charge, yet the Court declares that 'an experienced officer like Crusius should have known that Stenger was not capable of giving such an order.'" "Comment seems futile," adds this paper, but the New York *World* reminds us that—

"In the case of Lieutenant Neumann, accused of sinking hospital ships, the Court ruled, reasonably as it seems at a distance, that the guilt lay less with the subordinate than with those who issued his orders. The same principle would have condemned Stenger.

"The charge against Stenger was so flagrant, and he so conspicuous, that the neutral world as well as the Entente has been

GERMAN "JUSTICE."

Suggestion for a new statue at Leipzig.

—From *The Passing Show* (London).

waiting more than six years to see what would happen to him. Nothing, it seems. Yet the result is not quite a blank. It is something to have a German court declare that such orders, by whomsoever issued or executed, constitute manslaughter and are punishable by a prison sentence."

"But up to this time," declares the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, "no officer of high military or civil rank has been either convicted or sentenced." "If the world had not become accustomed to the cynical methods of the Germans during the last seven years, the results of these mock trials might be shocking," this paper goes on; "as it is, they are only the expected thing."

The Pittsburgh *Post*, on the other hand, thinks the trials have been productive of some good. Says *The Post:*

"There may be those who will say that it would have been better not to have held the trial than to allow it to become a farce. And yet, tho the punishment falls so far short of what the crime calls for, a good purpose has been served. Major Crusius would not have been convicted, we may be sure, if the evidence against him had not been overwhelming. And if there have been any Germans who doubted the truth of the atrocity charges made against their troops by the Allies, they must now be convinced. And out of this may grow repentance for their country's misdeeds and a desire to make such amends as are possible.

"The trial also establishes a valuable precedent and should tend to make army officers in future conflicts a little more cautious about violating the rules of civilized warfare."

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UNCLE SAM TO COAX A BILLION FROM THE PEOPLE'S STOCKINGS

"THE GOVERNMENT is not in the banking business for profit, but to facilitate and increase the national savings and to promote economy and thrift. Yet last year, by paying depositors in the postal-savings bank an average of 1½ per cent. interest and redepositing their funds at 2½ per cent., the Post-office Department made a net profit of $1,720,000. This was sheer profiteering." Such is the indictment by Postmaster-General Hays of the Department as conducted by his predecessor. This profit, he contends, rightfully belongs to the depositors, most of whom are of foreign extraction and have little knowledge of government finance. He would therefore increase the interest paid on postal savings from 2 to 3 per cent. "We agree with Mr. Hays that there has been profiteering, and the shame of it is that it was profiteering at the expense of the smallest savers, 70 per cent. of whom are of foreign extraction and deposit their funds with the Government because they trust it to be honest," declares *The Nation* (New York); and the New York *Evening Mail* agrees that "there is no reason why the Government should mulct these people because they seek security rather than profit."

EXPOSED!

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Great significance, too, is seen by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* in the further statement of the Postmaster-General that a billion dollars is being hoarded in this country, "for there is an undersupply of capital in the face of a tremendous demand for it in the construction industries, public utilities, and elsewhere." "There are many people who still hide their money in mattresses or sew it inside their garments," explains the New York *Tribune*, and it seems to the Birmingham *News* that the considerable amount of money which the new plans of Mr. Hays are expected to bring forth "could do much to ease the financial situation, make money and credit easier, and give the country a very definite impetus toward normal conditions." "There is every argument in favor of his plans and none against them," adds *The News*. These, as summarized by the Troy *Record*, are as follows:

"The Postmaster-General's plans are to increase the interest from 2 to 3 per cent.; pay interest on deposits held less than a year; remove restrictions against depositors under ten years of age; provide for joint and trust funds; increase the number of postal-savings banks; compensate fourth-class postmasters on the basis of the funds they handle; redeposit postal-savings funds in local banks with more liberal qualification rules for such depositaries, and enlarge the board of directors."

"In all this, there is no idea of entering into competition with the old-established savings institutions; Mr. Hays hopes to attract a class of patronage which private banks have been unable to reach," points out the Boston *Post*, which exposed Ponzi. As Mr. Hays, who is generally referred to by Washington correspondents as the "live wire" of the present Administration, recently pointed out in a statement:

"It is very certain that the postal-savings system must be reformed. With a treatment of depositors that has amounted almost to fraud, with the number of offices receiving deposits reduced from 12,823 in 1912 to 6,314 in 1920, and with no real efforts to secure deposits, the postal savings, nevertheless, has practically twice as many depositors as any other savings-bank in the country, and pays less than half as much interest on deposits.

"Postal savings will not compete with savings-banks. We do not want depositors from savings-banks. But there is a tremendous hoarded wealth in the country, estimated by many well informed at a billion dollars. The savings-banks can not bring it out. The postal savings has not yet brought it out. Nothing can bring it out but the faith in the security of the Government of the United States and a larger interest return on the deposits and the acquainting of the holders with our purpose and their opportunity.

"This we hope to do. This money is needed in circulation now. If a billion dollars can be brought out of stockings and closets and saved from waste and 'wildcats' it will do incalculable good. It will make general bank depositors and ultimate government-bond owners out of the timorous; it will give small capital a chance for an honest return the same as large capital; it will furnish the tonic to conclude the business convalescence in the country and will help make economy and thrift a national trait much needed."

"The Postmaster-General has by his friendly attitude and sympathetic concern for the welfare of the employees under his jurisdiction completely won their respect and confidence, and they are now ready and willing to do all that is humanly possible to cooperate with him in the work he plans to do," asserts *The Postal Record*, of Washington, the letter-carriers' journal. The New York *Commercial* and a dozen other papers maintain that the new Postmaster-General's plans are timely and should be encouraged by Congress, who alone can increase the rate of interest paid on deposits; the Washington *Star* avers that "he will be hailed as a public benefactor if he can bring out that billion."

A question, however, is raised by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "It is difficult to understand how this profiteering, of which Mr. Hays speaks, would diminish should the total savings accounts be increased 1,000 per cent., while the interest rate thereon would advance only 50 per cent.," argues *The Courier-Journal*. The president of the savings-bank division of the American Bankers Association also asks a question:

"Will an increase of even 1 per cent. in interest rates serve in the slightest degree to bring into any depositary those funds now hoarded by reason of ignorance, prejudice, or fear? The unanimous verdict of those who have studied the available statistics and the psychology of savings depositors is in the negative."

The Baltimore *Sun*, moreover, wonders if "the Hays scheme is entirely sound." Foreign postal banks, it reminds us, are tied up with their respective national finances, whereas Mr. Hays would deposit government funds with local banks. "For the Government to pass these funds on to the commercial field is to allow the Post-office Department improperly to intrude into the operations of the Federal Reserve System," maintains *The Sun*, which suggests that instead the postal funds be invested either in Liberty Bonds or in approved securities.

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

PROSPERITY will return in the sweet buy and buy.—*Lincoln Star.*

THE country has been dried and found wanting.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

IF Lenine sincerely wishes to attract capital to Russia he should leave.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

FRANCE wants to try the Kaiser. Germany tried him once, with highly unsatisfactory results.—*New York World.*

CONGRESS might as well allow beer as medicine. The present-day stuff tastes like it.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

IT looks as if prohibition were a little too successful in Congress and too little successful outside of it.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

"1921 will reward fighters" is a business slogan. It doesn't refer to maimed doughboys who are lying in hospitals.—*Canton Repository.*

JOHN BARLEYCORN may not be dead, but Congress gives the country to understand that it has taken a last look at his beer.—*Detroit News.*

IT would save us a lot of taxes if we could arrange for Mr. Dempsey to settle our international disputes hereafter.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE world expects a financial revival. Billy Sunday should be hired to officiate, as he is about the best-known financial revivalist.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE pique of the buyer is always fatal to the peak of the prices.—*Washington Post.*

A PERMANENT tariff is one drafted to last until the next election.—*Dallas News.*

EVERYBODY seems to be fond of the League of Nations except the nations.—*New York American.*

SOMETIMES the pessimist is the fellow who backed an optimist.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WAS that "wet parade" in New York a bootleg advertisement or a funeral procession?—*Boston Transcript.*

MANY a bride sweeps up the aisle of a church who has never had a broom in her hand.—*Charleston Gazette.*

HAMBURG, Iowa, is to have a mule exposition in September. There's an idea with a kick in it.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

JESS WILLARD says he's too busy to fight, and we guess that's the way he was in Toledo that time.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

WHAT did we ever do to the Pilgrims to have this issue of tercentenary postage-stamps foisted upon us?—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THAT Frenchman who says Americans can't appreciate tragedy should watch the grand stand when an outfielder drops an easy one.—*Cleveland News.*

CONGRESS has discovered after more than two years that the war is over. Give it time. It may yet find out there was a peace treaty.—*Newark News.*

AND so Bergdoll is to marry. The guilty may go unpunished for a time, but retribution falls on 'em like a ton of brick soon or late.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

WE suppose Chief Justice Taft will plunge at once and with great enthusiasm into the duties of the Supreme Court vacation.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

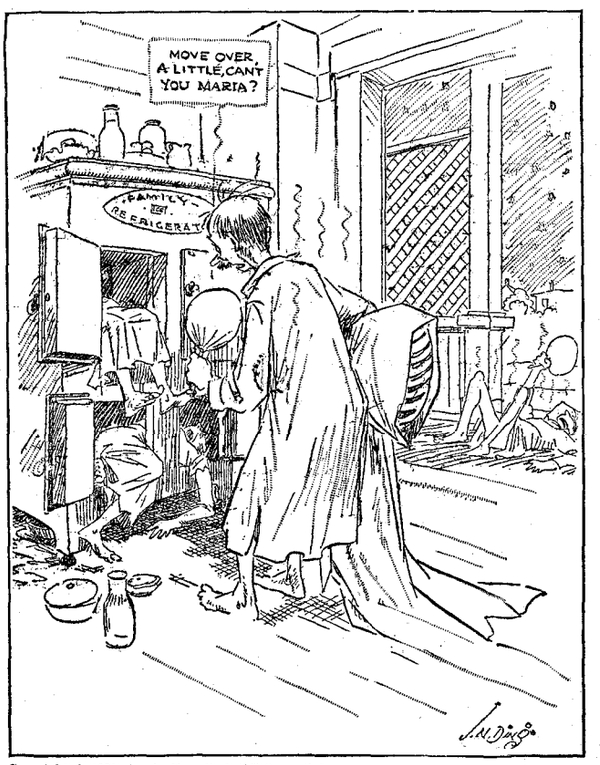
THE offering of a $1,000 prize for the person who does the most for Philadelphia in a year sounds like a great chance for an alarm-clock company.—*Washington Post.*

CHAIRMAN FORDNEY'S spirited defense of the Tariff Bill seems to be that it's not much worse for the consumer than the Payne-Aldrich Law was.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

ANOTHER thing that somewhat cheers the ultimate consumer on his weary way is the reflection that the shoe men have to buy coal and *vice versa.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE selection of General Dawes was excellent; we have tried ourselves to make a few budgets, and we have found that the ability to use strong language is indispensable.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

"SANDWICHES," under the name "*offula*," were known to the ancient Romans, according to the man who knows everything. And the man who knows merely a thing or two answers that some of the *offulæ* are evidently still in circulation.—*Chicago Daily News.*



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IN LOVING MEMORY OF THE SUMMER OF 1921.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

OUR most pacific argument is our Pacific armament.—*Washington Post.*

WHEN you feel all shaken up, it is probably flivver complaint.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

JOHN BARLEYCORN may not be dead, but he is as far underground as the cellar, at least.—*Leavenworth Post.*

SOME people are waiting for opportunity to break the door down and come in.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IT might pay France to devote less attention to infant republics and more to infant Frenchmen.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

MANY a fellow who could not afford to help clothe a war orphan has money enough for a ringside seat.—*Indianapolis News.*

"PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON" should be a good insurance risk. He expects to live until England goes dry.—*Farm, Stock and Home (Minneapolis).*

SIMS declares that he said the same thing in his book. That is different. When it got into the newspapers, people read it.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

THE man who is not to-day heart and soul for disarmament, either has an ax to grind or an enemy to kill.—*Western Mineral Survey (Salt Lake City).*

THE doom of the automobile is approaching. It will arrive when they are so thick on the highway that none of them can move.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

TAFT'S appointment will certainly add weight to the Supreme Court.—*Washington Post.*

IT is high time to see to it that our goose isn't cooked in the melting-pot.—*Washington Post.*

THE race that is responsible for the turmoil and strife in the world is the human race.—*Dayton News.*

IT is to be hoped that Europe's infant republics won't inherit all the old folks' shortcomings.—*Washington Post.*

THAT comet that was headed toward us took one good look and then kept on its way.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE system of collecting the income tax in instalments is the best method we know of making time pass quickly.—*New York World.*

MEXICO may as well realize first as last that, if duty calls, we'll fight till the lost oil-well expires.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

IF Germany keeps on underselling the world, it may become necessary to lick her again to make the world safe for inefficiency.—*Marion Star.*

A LOT of inconsistency is shown in the attitude of persons who are willing to get back to normalcy by having the wages of others cut.—*Canton News.*

AMERICAN economists say they have confidence in Germany's ability to meet her obligations. So has Germany, and still further, she has confidence in her ability to defeat them when she meets them.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IF that crowd of surveyors finds oil in the Islands, the Filipino won't be capable of self-government for another hundred years.—*Akron Beacon Journal.*

IT seems strange that a nation capable of licking Germany should lie on its back and howl in the face of a little business depression.—*Harrisburg Patriot-News.*

"DOGS never go mad," says a scientist, "if they can get plenty of drink." A lot of men wouldn't get mad under the same circumstances.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IT is true that prices of many articles have reached the prewar level, but it is also sadly true that the dear old bank-account beat them to it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A GREAT many of our troubles would have been averted if the Constitution had provided for a mental test for candidates for Congress.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE Woman's Democratic League asks that a woman be named for Controller. Most any experienced married woman is qualified for the job.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHILE we Republicans go out primarily for results, we are as scrupulous as anybody when conditions permit, and it is a great relief to us not to need Senator Newberry's vote any longer.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE GRECO-TURK TANGLE INVOLVING THE ENTENTE

THE WORST FEATURE of the blood-spilling between the Nationalist Turks led by the independent or "rebel" chief Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Greeks commanded by King Constantine, Germany's one-time friend, is that it disturbs relations between France and Britain, both of whom need at this time all the strength inherent in thorough understanding as well as a formal Entente. Such is the expression of some observers who do not bother themselves so much about the Near East as they do about the problems of the nearer West, where, they say, Germany also enjoys the Turkish game of "Keep the Allies Divided." Meanwhile, important conversations have taken place between Britain's Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, and the French Premier, Briand, which were devoted to an exhaustive analysis of the Greco-Turkish tangle. The London *Morning Post* says that Lord Curzon is credited with a proposal to cease fighting and to make Smyrna an autonomous province under the nominal control of Turkey, and it observes:

THIS TIME TINO CALLS IN VAIN.

—*Punch* (London).

"Smyrna, of course, is the vital issue between Greeks and Kemalists, and, frankly, we do not see how there can ever be peace in the Middle East until Turkish rights to this port are indisputably acknowledged. Turkish commerce, Turkish finances, Turkish pride are broken if Smyrna goes to Greece. Nor is its retention by Greece a benefit to that country. On the contrary, it may prove as great a bane to Greece as Calais once proved to England. Greece in holding on to the littoral of the mainland is not only taking on a charge too great for her already strained resources, but is also shutting herself out from fields of activity more suited to the genius of her people. England, after many painful lessons, found that neither glory nor profit was to be reaped by securing a wide footing on the Continent of Europe. Is not Greece, too, beginning to find that a military adventure on a continental mainland is an unprofitable adventure for a maritime people? A frank and early recognition of that fact on the part of the Greeks as well as the Allies may bring peace in the Middle East. But there must be a prompt decision. Time and tide and the Bolsheviki wait for no man."

Among the French press there is a tendency to criticize adversely, but with kindness, what they call the "mistaken policy of Britain in the Near East." As the Paris *Figaro* sees it:

"The English have not definitely given up the idea of using the Greeks as a police force in Asia Minor. The unhappy experiences dating from Constantine's return to power do not seem to have convinced them. Lord Curzon continues to compare the Greek with the Turkish forces. On the French side there is a definite refusal to lift a hand toward involving France in warlike adventures.

"In French eyes, whichever way the strife between the Greeks and the Turks may finally be decided, the consequences are bound to be evil. If the Kemalists are victorious there will be no holding them. If Constantine should win he would pay less attention than ever to the counsels of the Allies. Finally, if the enemy forces on both sides should neutralize themselves we should still be left in that state of doubt which cruelly pains our British allies, which is far from agreeable to us, and which in the end is bound to favor the designs of the Bolsheviki."

A special correspondent of the pro-Entente Paris *L'Europe Nouvelle* writes from Athens that even if the Turks were beaten they would be capable of dragging out defeat to lengths dangerous for the Allies, and he adds:

"There are financial reasons equally strong as the political and diplomatic that caution against protracted delay in a decision of the conflict. If the Turks, even being defeated, should succeed in prolonging hostilities they will manage some new turn in the wheel of fortune assuredly unless the Great Powers should find it expedient to mix in the fight on the side of Greece in order to escape the ominous consequences of a victory that would be credited in part to the Bolsheviki and which would carry Russian influences to the very heart of the Ægean Sea. It is evident, of course, that in case of a defeat of the Greeks the Greek Army would be obliged to evacuate all Asia Minor, including Smyrna, and by that fatal consequence the question of Thrace itself would be brought up for reconsideration. In the case of a Greek victory, on the other hand, Greece could place her own new boundaries in Asia, as the Treaty of Sèvres would be in the first case, as in the latter, only a dead letter."

Here another complication arises by which Thrace has suddenly become the center of interest in the whole problem, writes a Paris press correspondent, because of a Turco-Bulgarian plot to evict the Greeks from the territory north of Constantinople which was allotted to them by the Treaty of Sèvres, and he relates:

"It is learned from a trustworthy source that it is anxiety about this region, far more than fear of a Turkish advance upon Constantinople from Ismid, that was the motive for the British naval concentration at the Turkish capital and the troop movements reported from Malta. Assurances of Bulgarian support also are said to be the reason Mustafa Kemal suddenly imposed impossible conditions for a meeting with British representatives which he himself had requested a few days before.

"It is a matter of common knowledge in the Near East that both the Turks and Bulgars are bitterly dissatisfied by the attribution of Thrace to the Greeks. The former claim that it puts their capital at the mercy of a hostile advance and the latter that it imposes an intolerable hardship by cutting them off completely from the sea. Accordingly, both parties have been intriguing most busily the past weeks. The quarter in which their activities have been directed has been Serbia, which not

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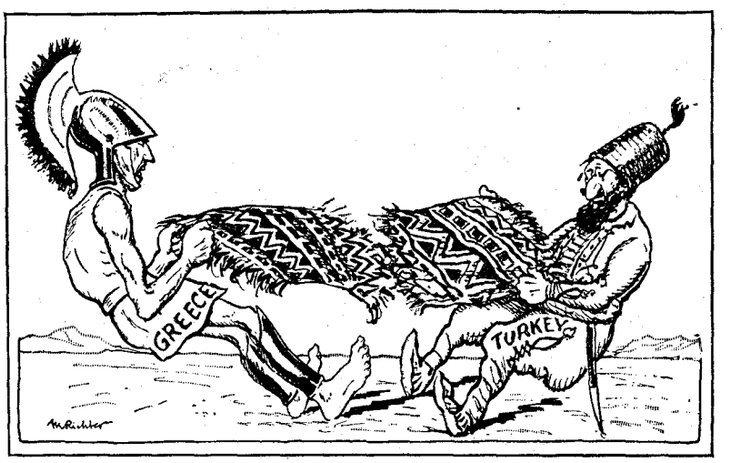
only possesses the best fighting force in the Balkans, but is inspired by keen personal hostility to King Constantine and the schemes he is believed to entertain to dominate Constantinople."

Macedonia has always been a bone of contention between the Serbs and the Bulgars, this informant reminds us, and he recalls that some months ago the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Dimitrioff visited the Serbian capital with a proposed solution of the Macedonian problem. The plan was that Macedonia should become an independent state whose port-way capital should be Saloniki. What is more, Serbia and Bulgaria, whose nationals bulk large in the population of Macedonia, were to form a triple confederation with the new state—perhaps actually a federation under one central government. In either event there were to be no tariff barriers between the three neighbors so that Bulgaria would obtain free access to the sea which she so ardently desires. This Paris correspondent continues:



THE FIGHT FOR THE SMYRNA RUG.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Evidently this plan, which is reported to have found high favor in Serbian eyes, could only be carried out at the expense of the Greeks. It was therefore found desirable to enlist the support of the Turks by offering them Adrianople and eastern Thrace. As the mass of the Greek Army was on the soil of Asia Minor, it was to the Nationalist Turks that the Bulgarians appealed, with the demand that Kemal make an offensive against the Greek forces in Smyrna simultaneously with a Bulgarian rising in Thrace and Macedonia. Kemal, seeing a chance to gain prestige and Constantinople by restoring eastern Thrace to Turkey, accepted.

"That is said to be the position to-day. Whether the fact that the details of the scheme have become known will prevent it being carried out is doubtful."

In the meantime, Constantinople press dispatches speak of a reported Turkish Bolshevik uprising which would be accompanied by the destruction of public buildings. We are told also that Allied troops under orders of General Harrington, commander of the British forces in Constantinople, marched through the principal streets and raided hotels in search of Bolshevik agitators. According to advices from the Greek War Office to the Greek Legation at Washington, no definite agreement has yet been reached on the relations which are to exist in the future between Angora and Moscow. As to reports from Smyrna about the postponement of the Greek offensive, the *Prolevoussa*, a semiofficial Greek organ, says there has been no postponement and that the offensive will take place as scheduled, but "the Greek drive will not take place to suit the convenience of amateurs and the curious, but will occur on the day fixt by the Chief of Staff of the Greek Army." A Turkish view of Angora's relations with Moscow is given by Mustafa Kemal's envoy, Bekir Samy, to a Rome correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, who quotes the envoy in part as follows:

"I wish to be frank. As neighbors of the Russians it is to our interest to live in friendship with them, and friendship exists between our two nations. Nobody can object to that. We are at war with the Greeks, who would reduce us to servitude, but we have a Turkish Army which is ready to perform its duty to-morrow as yesterday. As to any help that Moscow might offer us in the critical circumstances in which we find ourselves, there is an old Turkish proverb which says that a drowning man will seek to save himself even by clutching at snakes."

COQUETTISH ARGENTINA

ARGENTINA'S PROMISED RETURN to the League of Nations, as predicted by the Brussels *Independance Belge*, excites a smile in some circles in which it is recalled that this great South-American country said "*au revoir* but not good-by to the League in the first place." Argentina's attitude was brought about by the refusal of the League to accept all the nations who were looking for admission, we are reminded, and there has been some question whether her sudden exit was not intended to affect the other South-American republics. But the *Journal de Genève* clears Argentina of any such purpose, and recalls that Foreign Minister Puyerredon stated that Argentina "leaves the Assembly but does not withdraw from the League." In fact, Argentina still maintains its relationship, we are told, for she has renewed her proposal that the League admit "without examination" all the nations who seek membership. This question will be taken up by the Assembly in September, according to this Geneva newspaper, which adds:

"Unquestionably both Mexico and Germany will applaud the Argentine proposal. Mexico has been prodigal in her compliments to Argentina, and has laden her with testimonials—some rather uncomfortable to carry. Germany was more reserved, and, moreover, having the German League for the Society of Nations in working order, was profuse with suppositions, deductions, theories, and calculations, highly flattering to the Argentine Republic except so far as its perspicacity is concerned. Meanwhile, the world observes that the Argentine Government was approved by two nations, each of which claimed to be the sole cause of the recall of Mr. Puyerredon.

"We use the phrase Argentine Government advisedly because public opinion was far from complimentary to the government's decision. Only the organ of President Irigoyen supported the Argentine delegate, Mr. Puyerredon. In general, the Argentine press were severely critical. The *Nacion* spoke of the 'ridiculous flight' of the Argentine delegate, and the *Diario* took occasion to make a broadside attack on the policy of the Cabinet. Meanwhile, the Cabinet waited the turn of events and placed its reliance on Chile, but Chile did not come to time. Of course, Chile desires reforms, but she expects that they will be made within the framework of the League. . . . Chile knows very well that the reconstruction of the world can not be accomplished unless all hands lend themselves to the task, and that peace can not be guaranteed unless all the nations work together with single-minded will to that end."

The other members of the League do not seem to differ from Chile in their view, we are told, and ask only that this united intention declare itself. The admission of Austria, of Bulgaria, and even of Albania are proofs of this fact, and altho Germany was kept out of the discussion until now, she may be promptly invited to join it if, as it is hoped, the efforts of the German Chancellor, Mr. Wirth, and the promises of Mr. Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction, are fulfilled. It would be amusing then to see how long Argentina would stand aloof, and we read:

"It does not seem as tho the plans of President Harding would satisfy her. Even if she were to support them the Argentine would find itself in a position of isolation among South-American nations that might have ominous consequences for her economic future. More and more Brazil is acquiring an

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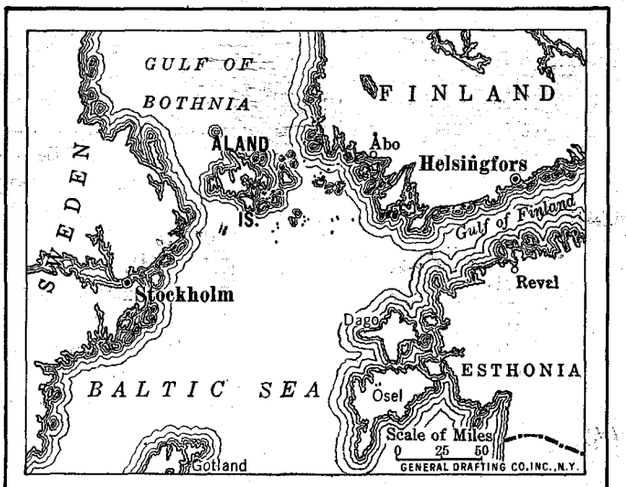
important status overseas. Argentina seems to fear Brazil's competition and even her ascendency, while Brazil from the earliest days of the League assumed a policy of broad comprehension of the European situation. If Argentina were to subject herself to the exigencies of the United States without having the counterbalance of the League of Nations, she would be running risks and also running counter to her traditions of independence. Whatever support she could find in Mexico would be inadequate. The Mexican press jubilated over the Argentine as being in a commercial federation with Germany, but in so doing Mexico did not render her a service that Argentina has been willing to acknowledge by any special expression of gratitude. Paraguay and Uruguay, altho in accord theoretically with the Argentine's ideas of the League, did not exult over her retirement because the proposition she made could not be immediately accepted, for these countries realize that in the construction of the great edifice there must be team-work among the architects. On the other hand, Bolivia and Peru did not hesitate to fall back upon the League for the smoothing out of their differences with Chile, even tho their first attempt was unsuccessful. Therefore, it remains for Argentina to decide whether she will join in the meeting of the League at Geneva in September. It is entirely to her interest to do so, and to back up her ideas in person at the Assembly, just as it would be paradoxical for her to sulk and refuse her cooperation because all the nations have not yet been admitted to the League."



WHERE GEOLOGY WON.

Despite a plebiscite favoring Sweden, the League of Nations awarded the Åland Islands to Finland, with guaranties for the rights of the Alanders who are said by the Swedes to be 96.2 per cent. Swedish.

REAL-ESTATE BOOMS IN NEW EUROPE

GREAT TURNOVERS in real estate in certain countries of the New Europe form one of the most striking features of after-war reconstruction, but we are told in the succession states, or new-born commonwealths, and other regions, these real-estate booms take the interesting form of a sharing of vast propertied estates for the benefit of the people as a whole. Thus in Czecho-Slovakia the State Land Office is confiscating properties that exceed a certain area, those not farmed by their owners, and those grabbed by war-profiteers. But the *Prager Presse* points out that no model farms or farming enterprises are to suffer because of change in ownership nor are industrial or agricultural interests on such properties to be imperiled. Monuments of the country and places of natural beauty are to be conserved, and the owners of confiscated property are to be compensated by agreement between the state and themselves or according to expert valuation. This Prague newspaper also tells us that the policy of land reform is aimed to construct small or medium-sized estates in order to effect intensive cultivation, to dower the landless proletariat, and to help out the peasants whose land is not sufficient to support them. Then, too, it seems that in Slovakia many large properties suffer from undercultivation. In the Karpathian region the farmer has been a small holder who paid for his land by part of his product. Now it is urged that when the state becomes his landlord he should pay his land rent in money and thus have the whole benefit of his industry and enterprise on his land. In the three sections of Czecho-Slovakia—Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia—more than 1,000,000 acres are liable to confiscation, and less than half of this area is arable soil, and nearly all the remainder woodland. It has been the property of 152 landowners. In Slovakia the first expropriations will affect 60 landowners and 39,000 hectares; in the Karpathian districts 492,000 hectares and 250 landowners. [A hectare is 2.47 acres.]

In Latvia the new agrarian law, which expropriates all land belonging to private owners save a section of from sixty to eighty acres, which reserve section does not include their principal farm buildings, is heartily approved by the Communist Riga *Novy Post*. It speaks of the energy of the farmers under the new conditions, and says there will be little unplowed land in Latvia now. New buildings are being erected on the new holdings and also on the old farms. The state is distributing lumber from the state forests, but it is pointed out at the same time that many things are wanting on the new farms, notably horses. The compensation to be paid the former owners is based on the market price of land from 1905 to 1915, according to a German-language newspaper, the *Rigasche Rundschau*, which informs us that in districts where there were no land sales during this term the estimated value will be determined by the local credit institutions. This newspaper believes that all real estate has depreciated to one-tenth its value before the war and criticizes the compensation project as follows:

"It is beyond the power of the country to give large landowners what is their due in money compensation, which would total the enormous figure of 60 milliards of Lettish rubles. However, the Government which has been in force and the Lettish *bourgeois* organizations back of it aim to impress the outside world with the belief that all is smooth sailing here."

AWARDING TERRITORY BY GEOLOGY

JUST BECAUSE THE ALAND ISLANDS were found to be a continuation of the Finnish mainland by the International Commission appointed to analyze the dispute between Sweden and Finland over the archipelago, the League of Nations Council decided that the islands shall remain under Finland's sovereignty, but shall be neutralized from the military standpoint. Thus sharply the Paris *Journal des Débats* characterizes the decision, founded on a "globe-trotters' policy," and it adds the prediction that "if the lot of nations is to be decided on geological grounds, the crust of this terrestrial globe will very soon revert to a volcanic state." This French authority reminds us that the people of the Aland Islands, of whom 96.2 per cent. are called Swedes, officially declared themselves in favor of Sweden, before Finland was recognized as a sovereign state by any state, even Soviet Russia, and says that the insistence of Finland to dominate the islands is calculated to alienate sympathy from her. According to a native newspaper, the Mariehamn *Aland*, the people of the islands concede the importance of the "guaranties" set forth in the resolution adopted by the Council, which assure certain rights to the inhabitants of the islands, including the right to keep Swedish as the language in all the schools. Nevertheless, the Alanders are firm in their conviction that they are entitled to return to the state from which they were torn away in 1809 and to which they still remain attached by so many bonds. These bonds, according to the *Journal de Genève*, are paramount even to the principle of nationality, which is an interesting principle, no doubt, "but

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which appears secondary compared to the will of the people, the continuity of their aspirations, and the similarity of their political ideals." In the name of Sweden her former Premier, Hjalmar Branting, protested against the decision of the Council, tho agreeing to recognize it, and in the course of his declaration said:

"The Swedish Government can not refrain from expressing the fear that the Council has badly shaken the confidence of all peoples, and more particularly those who, like Sweden, long have striven for a realization of international law and who had felt that the League of Nations had been created to place the world under the reign of this law."

Naturally the Swedish papers are greatly disappointed over the decision, and the Stockholm *Svenska Dagbladet* hints that the League of Nations is undermining its existence and the main principles for which it was established by its action. Examining the report of the Commission, by which the Council was guided, the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* observes: "In maintaining Finnish sovereignty so strongly, it would seem inconsistent to claim that Finland should accept the 'guaranties' if she wishes to keep the Aland Islands." This daily admits that the outstanding features of the Commission's compromise findings afford "the largest possible protection of the Alanders with the least possible encroachment on Finland's rights of sovereignty," but questions seriously whether the compromise is "a fortunate solution" of the problem. It rather fears that the "highly esteemed gentlemen" of the Commission were too much influenced by motives of "opportunism" to gage accurately the claims of justice.

In Finland a Swedish newspaper, the Helsingfors *Svenska Tidningen*, tells us that the Commission's report was hailed with exultation throughout the country, and urges that the Finlanders keep a firm stand "against the exaggerated claims of the Swedes." The question of the position of the Swedes in Finland has been acknowledged in responsible quarters "as our own domestic problem, and as such we should treat it, bearing in mind the welfare and advantage of the Finnish people." The Helsingfors *Hufvudstadsbladet* declares hotly that Finland would not have submitted to a decision contrary to the Finnish standpoint, which leads a Swedish writer to say that "in view of the fact that the Council of the League has ruled in favor of Finland, the world will never know just what it escaped."

SWEDISH CYNICISM ON THE ALAND DISPUTE.

Whichever side the apple goes,
Depends upon the wind that blows.

—*Kasper* (Stockholm).

A FINNISH THRUST AT SWEDEN.

SWEDEN—"As long as the branch reaches out in my direction, I may as well cut it off." —*Harnarren* (Helsingfors).

A terse statement of the case, from the Finnish standpoint, is presented in that language by the *New Yorkin Uutiset* (Brooklyn), which says:

"For reasons best known to Swedish politicians, past and present, Sweden has coveted the Aland Islands since she lost them through the Treaty of Hamina in 1809, altho it is undisputed that the islands have formed a part of the Finnish Diocese of Abo since the beginning of the fourteenth century. Since the feudal ages they have remained in the most definite manner a constituent part of Finland administratively, judicially, ecclesiastically, and, of course, geographically, so that Sweden's claims were as preposterous as they were unscrupulous.

"Sweden claims that the Alanders are Swedes by origin and language and that they are entitled to the right of plebiscite. But elsewhere along the coasts of Finland there are some 350,000 other Finnish citizens who speak only Swedish. Sweden might have covered these also in her complaint. And then Finland might demand those portions of northern Sweden which are occupied by Finnish-speaking subjects of Sweden. France might get a fair slice of Flemish Belgium in the same way. Italy, Germany, and France might divide Switzerland among them, and so on. The matter is simple: Get some one to start a separatist movement in the territory you want, and then take it up with the League of Nations.

"Finland claims that the Aland question is a matter over which she alone has exclusive jurisdiction as concerning her own citizens living within the territory of her recognized sovereignty.

"The President of the United States, at the request of the League, appointed an American representative on the League's Commission to adjudicate the Aland dispute. That representative, Mr. Abram I. Elkus, has fully participated in all the work of the Commission. His opinion and voice were, in our belief, the main factors in forming the recommendation to the League upon which the final decree regarding the Aland question was based. And, therefore, the American traditional justice insured to Finland that right of a free and independent sovereign people which in such unmistakable terms is defined in our own Declaration of Independence."

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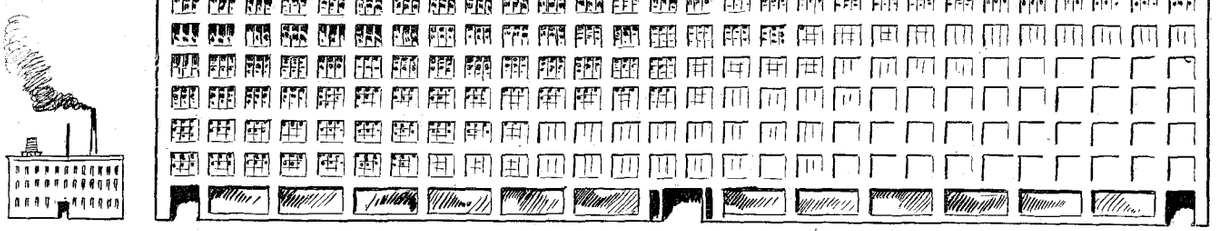
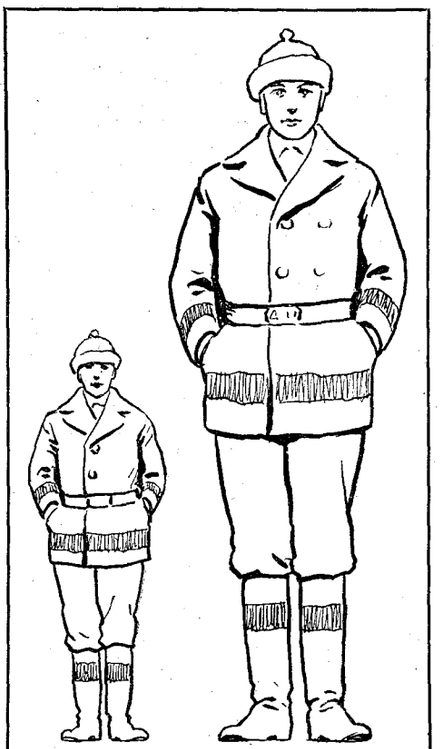


CANADA'S GROWTH IN MANUFACTURES FROM SEVENTY-EIGHT MILLION TO THREE BILLION DOLLARS.

CANADA'S MARVELOUS HALF CENTURY

AS THE AGE OF NATIONS is reckoned, Canada is a mere infant compared to the antiquity of the war-born states of Europe, for she was only fifty-four on July 1, but, say Canadian journals, Canada is "a precocious child of sturdy proportions and husky growth, with all the promise of a splendid, vigorous manhood awaiting it." When a confederated Canada was formed into a Dominion in 1867, we read in *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada* (Montreal), it had a population of a little more than 3,000,000; while more than 9,000,000 inhabitants are expected to be listed in the census of the present year. It is also remarked that, as is true of all new countries, immigration has been the most potent factor in Canada's growth. The rate of incomers per year in 1867 was not 15,000, while in 1920 it was nearly 150,000, and 1921 promises to show an increase above this number, even tho the Dominion is applying the sieve to immigrants. The tide of the land-hungry from older countries, which are overpeopled, grows stronger, according to this informant, and yet is kept at "a gratifying high standard."



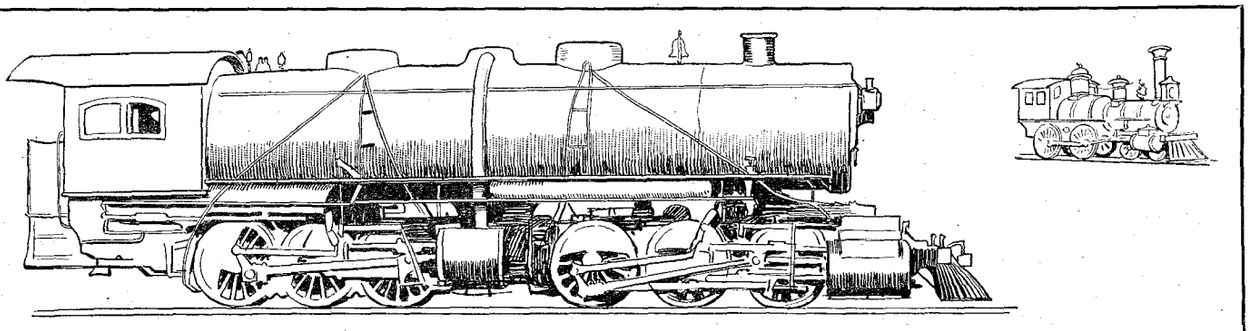
In 1867 In 1920

THE STRIPLING AND THE MAN.

This Canadian monthly affords us some further illuminating figures that show Canada's progress since confederation. Besides the increase in population from 3,000,000 to 9,000,000, there is the big advance in immigration, which in 1867 amounted to 14,666 and in 1920 reached 147,502. In spreading this influx of Canadians in the making, Canada stretched out her railway-lines in the same period from 2,288 miles to 38,896 miles. They all came into the Dominion with a little money and soon acquired more, so that as the years passed we find the number of branch banks jumping from 123 to 4,500. Of the great section of the population that went in for farming and were followed by their sons and daughters in the same occupation, we have record in the list of 800,000 farms under cultivation in 1920, tallying in acreage 53,050,000. The live stock of Canada's farmers in 1867 was listed at 3,800,000 head, and in 1920 its estimated stock was 15,517,000 head. To supply the needs of the farming population and of the dwellers in towns even in 1867 there was a manufacturing investment in the sum of $78,000,000, which climbed up to $3,034,301,000 by the year 1920. The public revenue in Canada fifty-four years ago amounted to $19,336,000, while to-day it is figured at $451,336,000. Nor has the industry and business sense of the Canadians been confined to their own country, for we are told that while in 1867 Canadian exports amounted to $52,701,000 in 1920 they reached $1,287,000,000. At the same time we read that in 1867 goods were imported amounting to $67,090,000, and in 1920 to $1,064,000,000.

Turning its eyes to the future, the Montreal *Gazette* touches on the subject of a Canadian envoy at Washington, and remarks:

"There are many questions between the United States and our Dominion which could certainly be more intelligently discust by representatives of those Powers than would be possible with the British representatives to speak the final and decisive word for Canada. . . . While the Dominion has been claiming freedom from colonial tutelage, her pride will be to remain a sister nation within the Empire."



THE LONG, LONG RAIL A-WINDING.

The longest possible Canadian railroad haul fifty years ago was less than 3,000 miles. To-day it is almost 40,000 miles.

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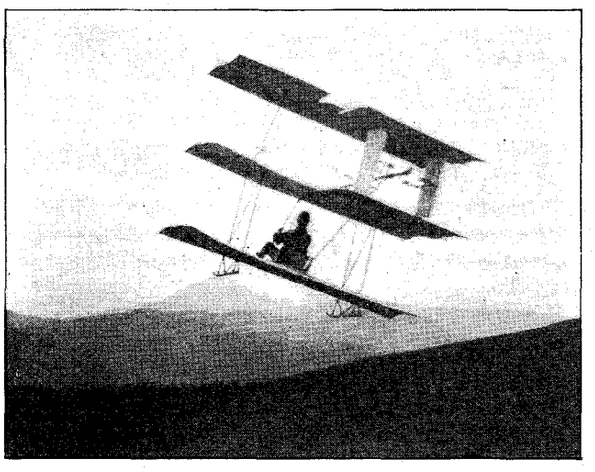
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MOTORLESS GERMANS RETURN TO AIR-GLIDING

IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO that Otto Lilienthal and Octave Chanute startled the world by flying—or soaring—on wings several hundred feet through the air without any motive-power whatever. Their gliding-machines were light and frail in construction, yet they made 3,000 flights without accident. From an article in *United States Air Service* (Washington) we learn that the science of gliding is just as popular in Europe to-day as it was a quarter of a century ago, despite the fact that in the meantime the airplane, with its tremendous speed, has been developed from those gliding-machines of the pioneers. Even Langley and the Wright brothers were among those who tried to solve the problem of maintaining equilibrium in the air by means of gliders, and Orville Wright holds the world's record for remaining in the air in a motorless glider ten minutes.

These pioneers depended mainly on the utilization of natural air currents and trusted to movements of their own bodies for stability and balance. They threw themselves from hillsides or other slight elevations or were pulled against the wind until it caught in their planes. For in flying two things are necessary in order to either glide or fly: the wings of the craft must attack the air with great force or the air must attack the curved surfaces of the wings. In the modern airplane, powerful engines force the "leading edges" of the wings forward at great speed; with the gliding-machine the natural air currents must suffice for propulsion. The wings present a kitelike surface, and the would-be glider's "take-off" is rendered easier as the wind increases, just as a boy finds it easier to fly his kite for the same reason.

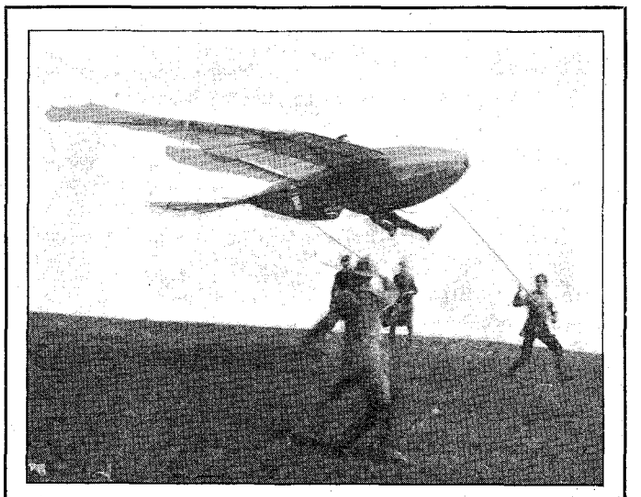
It is Germany that is returning to the first principles of heavier-than-air flying, as noted in our issue of June 4. There the glider is very popular, altho in France experiments are being



THE RICHTER-HAUENSTEIN TRIPLANE GLIDER
Which competed with the monoplane and biplane types.

carried on with bicycles to aid the machine in leaving the ground. But in Germany even the Air Ministry, aircraft manufacturers, and aero clubs are offering prizes aggregating 100,000 marks for duration and other gliding-flights. The real reason for all this enthusiasm, it should be explained, is the Versailles Treaty, strange as it may seem. But the Treaty deprived Germany of most of her airplanes, so aeronautical enthusiasts are falling back upon the motorless glider.

Germany's first gliding and soaring competition was held last summer, and another will be held in August of this year.



THE ZEISE MONOPLANE GLIDER IN FLIGHT.
Altho of extremely light construction, this German glider evidently requires assistance in getting into the air.

As E. Meyer, a German pilot, writes of this meet in *United States Air Service:*

"The monoplane entered by the Aachen Aeronautical Society and designed by Engineer Klemperer was a rigid cantilever-wing affair, based on Junkers airplane practise, but not of metal construction as was that machine. The wing, the front part of the body, and the undercarriage are built up as a single unit of plywood girder-work, the tail and the rear half of the fuselage forming another unit. The undercarriage consists of a pair of sprung skids, supported beneath a pair of stream-lined 'trousers' which project from the wings. The span was 9.3 meters (30 feet) and the wing area 16 square meters (172 square feet), while the weight, empty, was only 57 kilograms (125 pounds).

"The monoplane entered by Senator Zeise, propeller expert, of Hamburg, was a machine of the Zanonia leaf or 'Taube' type, with one rigid strut from the fuselage to the wing. The wings are built up on a frame of bamboo, great flexibility being aimed at. Control is effected by warping the wing-tips, which are used for lateral, longitudinal, and directional steering. Behind the main wings is fitted a smaller pair, also of flexible construction and arranged to flap by the action of the pilot's feet on a set of pedals. The main landing shocks are taken by the pilot's legs, which project, during landing and starting, down through the bottom of the body. In order to soar with this machine, a speed of 12–14 meters a second (40–46 feet a second or 26–30 miles an hour) is required.

"Eugene von Loessl's machine was a normal type of fuselage biplane with warping wings. On August 8, 1920, von Loessl covered a distance of 395 meters (1,295 feet) in soaring flight against a wind of 6.5 meters a second (14 miles an hour). The next day he started against a wind of 9 meters a second (20 miles an hour), and had been in the air one and one-half minutes when the elevator broke.

"Richter and Hauenstein entered a normal biplane gliding-machine, which was badly damaged after some early flights. A biplane belonging to the Nuremburg Pilot Preparatory School, in which the pilot hung from the lower wings in the ancient style of the earliest gliding enthusiasts, also competed. This glider weighed only 15 kilograms (33 pounds). Glides up to 520 meters

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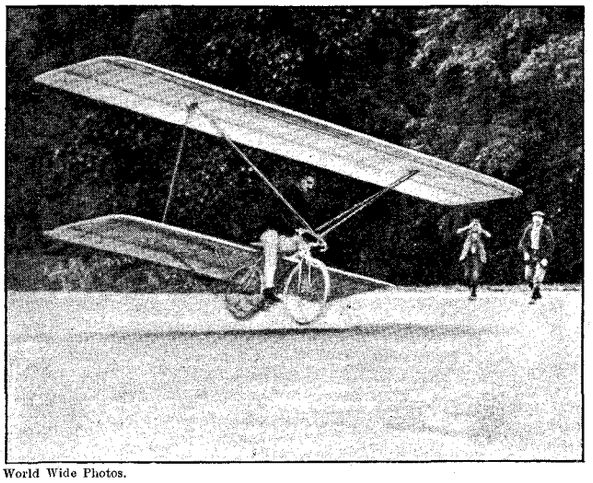
(1,706 feet) were accomplished, which is more of sporting than of scientific interest in soaring flight.

"A world's distance record was made by Engineer Klemperer's cantilever-wing Aachan monoplane, when it covered 1,840 meters (6,006 feet) on September 6, 1920, while it made a duration record of 2 minutes 22⅘ seconds the following day. These were the best records for duration and distance made last year."

EXPLORING FORESTS BY SEAPLANE

FORESTRY WORK DONE IN CANADA by an aviator, Lieut. Stuart Graham, is described by Stanley Frost in an article contributed to *American Forestry* (Washington). Lieutenant Graham's plane is only one of several that were put into commission last season by the large Canadian lumber companies, and there will be many others this summer, Mr. Frost tells us. Seaplanes are largely used, the nature of the country between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay lending itself readily to their employment. Through this area about 7 per cent. of the surface is water, and Lieutenant Graham states that when cruising at 5,000 feet he is almost never where he could not make a good landing in case of a mishap to his engine. He predicts a very rapid spread of the use of seaplanes for forestry work in any similar country, altho, of course, it would be impossible in territory where lakes are not numerous. To quote from Mr. Frost's article:



World Wide Photos.

A FRENCH GLIDER OF ONE MAN-POWER.

Gabriel Poulain, the French champion cyclist, alights on the Longchamps Race-Course after a ride through space.

"Lieutenant Graham has found few difficulties connected with the use of the planes themselves. Concerning this feature he says: 'Both of these planes, with one spare motor, have been flying over vast lands since early in June, 1919, and tho minor troubles have been experienced, a machine has not yet been delayed in the woods, and the two planes have flown more than 16,000 miles over the forests. A great many exploration trips have been made, during which explicit confidence in the Packard motors was necessary. Civilization was at times several weeks away in case of trouble. As a precaution against accident, a canoe, paddles, rifle, blankets, food, and cooking utensils were always carried, but there has been no necessity for using these. The cost of parts used on motor overhauls has been negligible, and a misfiring cylinder has not yet been experienced. In these long trips the utmost faith both in the motors and in the planes themselves has been necessary, and it has been fully justified.'

"In his work over the forests Lieutenant Graham has made observations both visually and by means of photographs. The shape of the crown cover and the color of the trees make possible very accurate observation of the nature of the forest beneath and to a considerable extent of the thickness and value of the stand of timber. For work particularly in connection with the pulp-wood industry it is possible to detect with the utmost accuracy the difference between soft and hard woods. The shape of the crown cover differs sharply. The softwood crowns, from the air, present the appearance of rather small, perfectly rounded objects with an effect of depth, while the hardwood tops are softer, irregular, and flatter. The observer, after a very little experience, can thus tell not only the kind of wood but approximately the percentage of mixture of the two.

"Photographic observation is less accurate because of the failure of photographic plates to react to the different shades of green. The observer, judging by shades, can tell the species of softwood, but the photograph merely distinguishes between soft and hard. Altho it is possible to use ray filters, which would give the color shades accurately, these are so slow that photographs can not be made with them from a moving plane, and Lieutenant Graham has found no hope that the process can be speeded up to a point where this will be possible."

As a result, we are told, a combination of photographs and visual observation is used. The system has been worked out until it is highly satisfactory. The airplane with a photographer first goes over the territory and takes an outline strip of photographs. After these are mounted a second trip is made with a skilled woodsman, who has this outline before him. He is able to note the species of trees in each locality as well as to draw in on the vacant spaces the main features of the land and all stands of timber which are not completely shown in the photographic outline. The result is a map sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes at a scale of about 400 feet to an inch. The writer goes on to tell how the maps are used:

"The company has not found it desirable, as a general rule, to operate directly on the information furnished by these maps, and a forester or timber cruiser is usually sent to make a detailed estimate of the stand of timber before a cut is begun. But as a result of these maps it can determine accurately the physical features of the country in their relation to getting out logs, and it can also send its ground parties into the exact points where more detailed work is needed, and avoid any chance that they will spend days or weeks wandering about in unprofitable territory.

"The cost of maps on this scale has so far figured to about six dollars a square mile, if the airplane is used only for mapping purposes. In practise the work is usually done in conjunction with some other duty, so that the cost is considerably reduced. A further reduction is expected during the coming summer, when smaller planes, which can be operated at lower expense, will be used for the work.

"One of the great advantages of this form of survey is the speed at which it can be accomplished. The time required is only about a tenth of that necessary for ground work, while the results are far more accurate than anything except detailed surveys could be.

"An instance of the value of this service to the company occurred during the summer of 1920, when word was suddenly received that there would arrive on the same day a man with whom the company was negotiating for the purchase of a large timber area, but who had not been expected for several weeks. An official of the company was rushed over to the airdrome and taken out over the territory. Five hours later, when the owner arrived, the company officials were able to meet him with a map of the country and far more accurate information about it than he himself possessed.

"Another valuable service, similar to that of mapping, has been rendered in taking logging bosses and company officials over territories with which they wish to become familiar. A three hours' trip in the air would give them more information than they could have acquired in many weeks spent on the ground, and has greatly facilitated the laying out of plans for future work.

"This work has been carried out at long distances from the headquarters, and one particular trip covered 850 miles through the northern woods for timber exploration. This distance was accomplished in twelve and one-half hours. Several stops were made to permit the observers to complete their notes of the country traveled over, and one stop was made for fuel. The airplane carried, besides Lieutenant Graham and his mechanic, a photographer and Mr. M. C. Small, chief of the logging operations of the company. Mr. Small says that the information acquired in these twelve hours was greater than could have been secured by years of travel on foot.

"The value of the airplane in fire patrol has been very great.

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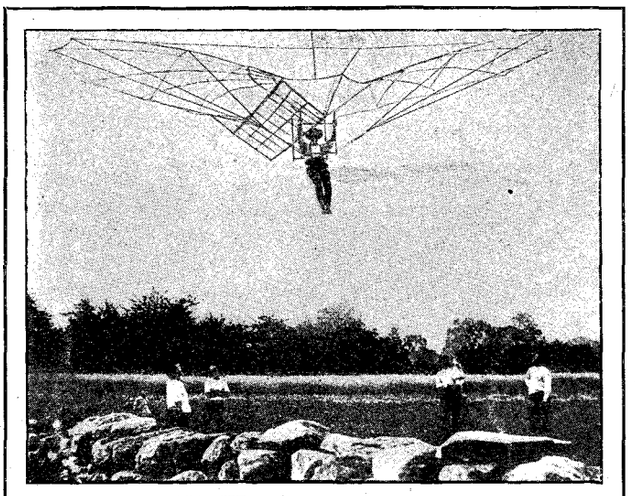
In this territory the danger period occurs in the early spring, when the woods dry out quickly and fires are likely to gain headway during the period before the hardwoods put on leaves and serve as a blanket. The airplane on fire patrol is able to observe a strip between forty and eighty miles wide and to report very promptly.

"Further, the fact that the planes were in the air and likely to come down to investigate any suspicious circumstances has had a splendid moral effect on the few inhabitants of the district, who have feared that they could be detected in case of any carelessness. It has also had a deterring effect on criminals, who realize that pursuit by airplane would make escape almost impossible."

THE ELUSIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

THE CHILDLIKE TRUSTFULNESS of the man who thinks he can always get truthful answers to the questions on a blank sent to an applicant for work, asking him about his habits, may be admirable, but it is not productive of business results. Blanks of this kind are excellent when there is no temptation to do violence to facts in filling them out. In *The American Machinist* (New York), H. M. Litz, in an article entitled "Employment by Mail," points out that many questions asked of candidates are obviously foolish, being of the type often propounded by lady shoppers to the man behind the counter. "Are you sure this is good cloth?" Thus, when we ask a man by mail whether he drinks or smokes to excess, whether he attends church regularly, and whether he saves money, what on earth do we expect him to say? Such information as is extracted in this way is uniformly favorable. Here are Mr. Litz's examples of this type of query, with some of his comments:



ANOTHER GERMAN GLIDER.

"1. What books do you read? 2. What is your religion? 3. Are you a property-owner? 4. Do you carry life insurance? How much? 5. How many do you support? 6. Do you smoke cigarets? 7. Do you use intoxicants? 8. Have you ever been arrested? If so, what for? 9. What lodges do you belong to? 10. What labor organizations are you a member of?

"The above questions are, of course, asked for a reason. They are likewise answered for a reason. The questions themselves will tell the applicant what to answer, with the exceptions, possibly, of Nos. 2 and 9. A two years' individual record showed that 61 per cent. of the applicants employed answered some or all of the above questions incorrectly. An extreme case we will call Employee No. 13. His application nearly two years ago shows that he reads all the best books and mechanical magazines, that he is a church member, owns all kinds of property, carries heavy life insurance, supports a family of six, never smokes or drinks, has never been in trouble of any kind, belongs to several high-class lodges, and is not a member of any labor organization.

"The last is the only correct answer out of the ten, according to the follow-up system. It was found that the man owns nothing, never goes to church, carries no life insurance, is a widower without a family, smokes, chews, and drinks at every opportunity, has a jail record for one night, even tho by mistake, and belongs to no lodges or labor organizations. It is easier to lie than to do a lot of explaining.

"A psychologist said: 'That man is unreliable. Why did you keep him for nearly two years when you knew all these bad things about him?'

"The answer was: 'Because we do know this about him—he is one of seven men on one particular class of work, each building the same class of unit on contract, with the same advantages, materials, tools, hours, price; yet he produces nearly twice as many units as the other men in the same length of time, and, of course, makes just 89 per cent. more money than any of the other six men. He is the best-paid mechanic in that department, and the best investment. His aptitude, regularity, loyalty, and conduct in the shop are all good—that is why we keep him. And that is also why all the personal questions are going to be cut off the employment blank. They only tend to make a liar out of the applicant. Get out your application blanks and check them up; you will be surprised to learn what a good bunch of smokeless and drinkless church members have been working for you.'

"As far as production is concerned, what difference does it make whether a man supports one or six? From a humane standpoint it does make a difference—but maybe the applicant doesn't know the employer is humane. The answer may mean a turn-down, and not many men are willing to convict themselves.

"A report returned on one applicant showed that he owned no property as claimed. When asked what he wanted for his property he answered: 'It is not for sale.'

"'Well, I am offering you twice the amount you name for it.'

"'I don't own any property.'

"'Your application states so.'

"'Yes, I know. The question was there. I needed a job and answered to the best of my ability.'

"According to production standards he is an efficient workman and is still on the job. Of course, they don't all turn out to be good workmen, but the actual test is what counts and answers the stay-on-the-pay-roll question, regardless of follow-up returns. As we figure that the information contained in the returns has very little bearing on the employees' loyalty or productivity, the value of the information is small compared to the cost of obtaining it. Information is of no use unless correct. Why not save the applicant the humiliation, and the employer a lot of trouble and expense, by eliminating most of the personal questions. A better way, and far more reliable, is to secure what information is required from the applicant's references."

MORE LIGHT ON THE MYSTERY TOWERS—That the British "mystery towers" were not only built as "stationary submarines," as recently reported, but that it was originally intended to close the English Channel with a chain of them, joined by nets, is asserted editorially by *The Scientific American* (New York). Says this paper:

"It will be remembered that the towers were built on the foreshore and were launched in the regulation fashion at high tide. They were circular in plan, with a maximum diameter at the base of about 200 feet, and they were some 250 feet in height. The whole thing constituted a huge, hollow, monolithic mass of great weight and strength. Speculation naturally was rife as to their purpose, and in this respect they shared attention with the so-called 'Hush-Hush' ships themselves. Generally and popularly they were supposed to be intended as forts. Now, however, it appears that these two were only a pair out of some score of similar towers which were to be built, and that their purpose was to assist in absolutely closing the English Channel at Dover against the passage of submarines. They were to be floated out and sunk at intervals of a mile, and serve as anchorages for very heavy chain nets, which were to be stretched from tower to tower. Their heights would have varied according to the depth of the water, and the tops of the towers, being clear of the waves, were to be used as emplacements for batteries of guns. Things were done on a big scale during the war, and certainly this scheme for absolutely shutting up the Channel was one of the most ambitious. It would have cost a pretty penny by the time it was completed; but, considering the

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great strategical advantage of forcing submarines to pass out and return to the North Sea around the north coast of Scotland, the venture would have been well worth its great cost."

THE GOOD AND BAD IN US

THE DUAL NATURE of man has formed the basis of many religions. Christians are made up of spirit, which "is willing," and flesh, which "is weak." The struggle between good and evil in us is symbolized in the doctrines of Zoroastrianism. A contributor to *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York) has discovered this duality all by himself and presents it under the aspect of a conflict between social ideals and selfishness. By it he explains the fact—if it is a fact—that a bad man may produce the most beautiful panegyrics of the virtues that he seems to lack. He does not really lack them, our philosopher asserts; they are only submerged, and come above the surface occasionally in this way. "I see and approve the good—I follow the bad," says the Latin poet, who apparently was troubled in this same manner. We read:

"Gossip has it that in a certain school it was the custom to have the children write 'pieces,' or 'compositions,' or 'essays,' or whatever name you wish to use to dignify the effort, describing a model boy or model girl. It was found that invariably the best descriptions of the harmless and faultless good little child were perpetrated by the worst pupils in the class. And finally the incongruity of the whole effort led to the practise being given up.

"Perhaps the powers-that-be in that school concluded that writing about goodness used up all the good intentions of the pupils and left only bad intentions to be worked out in behavior.

"It is a fair question: Why should the most unruly of the pupils be the best fitted to describe a ruly child? Have we here a principle that works out in life? Is that the reason why some old maid writes the best dissertation on how to raise children, and why some broken-down invalid puts out the most readable and most practical book on how to build up a superb body? Is that the reason why some of the most impassioned pleas for virtue have come from men whose names were synonymous with the lowest vice? Is there actually a principle here, and if so, what is back of it? Here is a suggestion:

"What we recognize as the personality is a compromise between certain inherited and implanted instincts and the dictates of what we sometimes call 'conscience'—that implanting in the mind of those social qualities that make it possible for men to live together and work together for the common good. Whether for motives of 'religion,' or 'morals,' or 'duty,' or pride, or the desire to be like the crowd, or like an ideal formed in our minds, we all have something in us that strives for 'team-work' with our fellows, something that is interested in the problems of race uplift, that has a fellow feeling for others in distress—the unselfish, or altrusistic, impulse. But we also have, all of us, much more deeply implanted in our being certain impulses or instincts that are essentially egoistic or selfish in their nature. We used to be told that the babe was sinless—perfect—until it arrived at the age of discretion. Fact is, babe is fundamentally and absolutely selfish until altruistic sentiments are developed later. These sentiments come largely through imitation."

In short, says the writer, there is in each of us this never-ending conflict between the ideal and the selfish. Oftener than not the basic tendencies are camouflaged or whitewashed—covered up in the unconscious, to work out desires under various disguises. But in the "bad boy" or the "bad girl" these tendencies are frankly on the surface, and the altruistic sentiments are submerged, striving for an outlet. Unable to come to the surface in behavior, they express their appeal more passionately when the child is given the opportunity to write a composition on the "good boy." It is his other half—his submerged self—that is talking. The writer continues:

"What is technically known as 'conversion' is merely a change of positions; the submerged coming to the surface and that formerly at the surface being submerged. The 'converted' person is not a new person. He is simply a person in whom an unknown part has been brought to the surface. Often enough it later develops that the part recently submerged is very much alive and on occasion may become the dominating half.

"Physicians who have to do with growing children are in a position often to aid parents to understand their children better. Often a very unpromising child is so simply because of the violence of the conflict between his two natures.

"Of course, if he fails, and parents, teachers, and others take a wrong attitude, he soon comes to think, 'What's the use?' and gives up the struggle, allowing the surface badness to have the full field. If the child can be encouraged to believe in the reality of those better aspirations, and can be praised for his efforts to overcome—even tho not particularly successfully—if he can know that some one understands and sympathizes with him in his struggle, it will be a great help to him, and may be the deciding factor which shall make for a useful life."

MODERN CAVE-DWELLERS

MAN HAS NOT HESITATED to live in caves, natural or artificial, whenever there was any good reason for it. Generally, protection against hostile attack has been the object, and when the danger was past the rock-dwellers abandoned their holes, just as the ancestors of our Southwestern Indians did years ago, leaving remains to amaze the archeologists. In parts of Asia Minor, the era of hostility is still on, and many rock-dwellings are still currently occupied. Dr. W. R. Halliday, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Liverpool, tells us, writing in *Discovery* (London, June), that in the Cyclades, notably in Santorini, the houses are often little more than façades built upon hollows in the rocks, and the back rooms are, in fact, caves. For this practise of cave-dwelling, he thinks, convenience may account, and the desire to avoid trouble. Farther East, however, in Asia Minor, whole settlements have been excavated underground. Here the motive seems more probably to have been the desire for security in a troubled land. He continues:

"When Xenophon and the Ten Thousand were fighting their adventurous way to the sea, they encountered upon the borders of Armenia a people who lived in underground burrows. 'The houses were underground structures with an aperture like the mouth of a well by which to enter, but they were broad and spacious below. The entrance for the beasts of burden was dug out, but the human occupants descended by a ladder. In these dwellings were to be found goats and sheep and cattle and cocks and hens with their various progeny. The flocks and herds were all reared under cover upon green food. There were stores within of wheat and barley and vegetables, and wine made from barley in great bowls.' Of this beer Xenophon adds that it is very potent and 'of a delicious flavor to certain palates, but the taste must be acquired.'

"A good deal to the west of Xenophon's line of march, in the Cappadocian Plain between the southern bend of the river Halys and the Taurus Mountains, very similar burrows can be visited to-day. The present villages above ground are composed of miserable houses built of sun-dried brick and plastered with dung. In summer the latter commodity, which is also dried to serve as fuel cakes in a country of cold winters but destitute of trees, somewhat obtrusively pervades the air. In winter the snow lies deep on this plateau 5,000 feet above the sea. In severe weather the animals are all taken indoors as Xenophon saw them in December 401 B.C. Over a brazier a large felt rug is spread, and round it the members of the patriarchal household recline with their lower extremities beneath the rug. Thus, through the worst of the winter man and beast hibernate together in an atmosphere which, if warm, must possess other less pleasant qualities.

"Beneath these villages, which are inhabited for the most part by a Christian Greek-speaking population, there lies a rabbit-warren of subterranean dwellings, and in them the inhabitants may formerly have lived. Local tradition at Misti, a large village of 800 households, which lies on the highroad from Nigde to Kaisarieh, assigns a recent date to the emergence of its population from these burrows, and it is improbable that the houses have existed above ground much longer than the church, which was built in 1844."

The entrances to the subterranean dwellings, we are told,

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are in every case inside private houses. Your host takes you into his back premises, which extend themselves into an aperture like an enlarged rabbit-hole down which it is necessary to crawl upon hands and knees until the entry is reached. This is marked by a recess at the side of the passage in which there is a millstone. From an inner chamber this stone can be rolled into position, completely blocking the passage; only the central hole of the millstone remains, and through this a rifle can be fired. In the Middle Ages a captain of Timour Beg, who was sent to hunt out the cave-dwellers of this district, was shot with an arrow in similar fashion. We read further:

"Beyond the millstone is a series of dwelling-rooms, churches, and storehouses (that below Misti is reputed to contain as many as 400 dwellings), and the whole honeycomb is grouped round the village well, which in this waterless area is often very deep. Suvermes, 'water is lacking,' the Turkish name of one of these villages, tells its own tale, and at another, Malakopi, the level of the water is about seventy meters below the ground. The burrowed habitations are also carried to a considerable depth. At Malakopi there are no less than five series one below the other and each defended by a millstone door.

"These subterranean warrens are called *kataphugia*, 'places of refuge,' and the greater part of one of the villages, we are told, had taken refuge underground at the time of the Adana massacres. I can only hope that their cities of refuge may have enabled some of these Christians to survive the Great War. For with a sufficient supply of food they should be impregnable, except to blasting operations, for an indefinite period.

"Not less interesting are two series of rock-cut dwellings above ground. The material of the Cappadocian plateau appears to consist of a very soft volcanic tufa with a thin protecting layer of harder rock on top. At two places there are cracks in this covering, and in these valleys the soft rock thus exposed has shown itself equally plastic to the agency of nature and the hand of man. One of them I have not had the good fortune to visit; the other, which runs from two masses of rock called Utch Hissar, 'Three Castles,' by the village of Matchan, the ancient Matiane, is the most remarkable natural spectacle I have seen. The rocks at Utch Hissar, thrown up perhaps by some volcanic agency, were honeycombed at some date unknown by human inhabitants. Weathering has now stript the outer surface of the rock, and the oblong niches in the illustration are rooms the outer walls of which have dropt away.

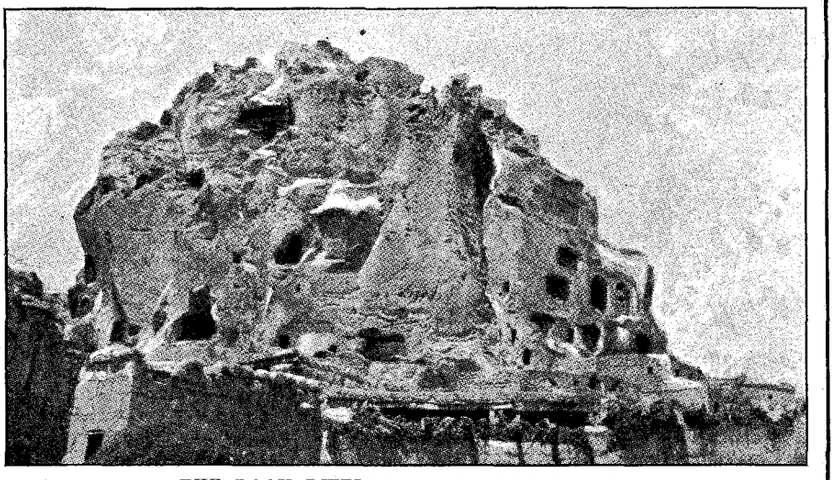
"But more remarkable still is the valley at the head of which these masses of rock are placed. Here the absence of the hard integument has left the soft stone bare and nature has weathered it into a series of fantastic cones. Looking down the valley, one sees them not in tens but in hundreds. To add to the bizarre effect, their color no less than their shape is unreal. Some are yellowish-white, some pink, some black, and some a dirty red. It is not unlike the mountain scenery in one of Giotto's frescoes come surprizingly to life, but yet more fantastic and strange.

"The shapes are chiefly conical, and in some cases where a fragment of the hard surface has survived, a 'hatted' type has resulted, a block reposing on the pinnacle of the cone. Except for the rocks at Utch Hissar, none of their summits, tho they may be eighty feet or more above their base, rise above the level of the valley's sides, and clearly they have been formed by erosion.

"In these strange rocks the hand of man has carved fantastic dwellings and sanctuaries, and of the former some are still in use to-day. A feature of the more ambitious houses which struck me as interesting was the occasional imitation in carving of the architectural features of a true building. Thus door-posts, lintels, or arches, which in a cave-dwelling are ornamental merely and not functional, are sometimes represented on the façades.

"The churches in some cases contain paintings of interest, and one or two have yielded dates, tho only, I believe, dates of restoration.

"When first these rocks were inhabited remains unknown. Almost certainly some of the churches go back to the tenth century A.D. It is tempting to think that yet earlier St. Basil, the great founder of monasticism, whose home was near by at Cæsarea, may have known of these valleys and have found in them the opportunity for developing the communal monastic life."



THE ROCK DWELLINGS AT UTCH HISSAR.

BLIND GARDENERS—At first glance the difficulties in the way of the blind adopting gardening as an occupation may seem insurmountable, but from the evidence which has been collected it is clear, says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London), that many of them can be overcome, and that the effort of overcoming them is in itself a valuable educational exercise. He goes on:

"Most blind gardeners need some one at hand to help or guide, but there is one blind gardener, at least, who carries on his work alone, cultivating the ordinary vegetables of a market garden, fruit (such as apples and plums) and grapes and tomatoes, in a small span-roofed house, sending the produce to the market by carrier, and dealing with the wholesale buyers. Another blind man is a small farmer who has brought up a family by his own exertions, while another is a successful florist. At Chartres, in France, the blind soldiers at the professional school which has been established there cultivate their own garden; it is now not only one of the most beautiful in the neighborhood, but has carried off the prize for the best vegetable plot in the Chartres military area.

"From the financial point of view, save in a few exceptional cases such as those mentioned, it can not be expected that a blind person can make a living by gardening, but the material benefit is not the only aspect that ought to be considered in the promotion of gardening among the blind and partially blind. The occupations from which blind persons can gain a livelihood are in the nature of the case mostly of a sedentary kind, and the physical, and even more the psychological, aspects of gardening as a recreation must be very great, while the material benefit is by no means negligible."

WOOD-CARVING BY SAND-BLAST—A process of carving wood by special application of the sand-blast, reported in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), is said to be giving highly satisfactory results in California, especially when applied to the redwood of that State. We read:

"Portions of the surface are covered by protective stencils which leave figures in relief and a uniform background. Very hich effects are produced in paneling the walls of a dining-room, rall, or den. While much of the work is done in the natural color of the rich, reddish brown wood, striking color effects are brought out by the use of paints, deep blues, reds, browns, and gilt."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

DANTE DEAD SIX HUNDRED YEARS

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY young American students sailed for Italy early in July to be present at the celebrations commemorating the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's death. They will place a memorial wreath upon the poet's tomb in Ravenna in behalf of institutions of learning in the United States. Dante celebrations began in Europe early in May, which was the month of his birth and also the month when he met Beatrice. England chose that month for its observance; Italy thinks four or five not too much to employ in honoring its great poet. The climax of all will come in September. The Boston *Transcript* notes that our delegation, "so broadly representative of our academic life, has the distinction of being the first official delegation of American students to Italy; and because of that the Italian Government is preparing to extend to it, on its arrival, an official welcome." Our interest in Dante is revealed to be broader than might commonly be supposed, as *The Transcript* shows:

RAFFAEL'S PORTRAIT OF DANTE.
In the "Parnassus" group hanging in the Vatican, painted in 1510.

"Quite appropriately, the members of the party are mostly drawn from admirers of the romance languages; and the fact that interest in the Dante commemoration is being manifested so widely proves the reality of the great Italian poet's hold on the youth of twentieth-century America.

"But Dante's hold on young America is a virile and a vital not a merely academic hold. In spite of his medieval cosmogony and the darkness under which he labored, the truths which he exprest were everlasting truths, and his point of view as catholic as it was fundamentally modern. As poet, as philosopher, and as guide and preceptor to man upon his earthly pilgrimage, Dante belongs to all the ages, and not merely to the Italy of the fourteenth century, torn asunder by the fratricidal strife of the Guelfs and Ghibellines. In America his fame has long burned with a bright and steady light. Lowell and Longfellow were among the earliest and most enthusiastic of his followers on this side of the Atlantic; and their work in interpreting the writings of Dante has been carried on by bands of devoted scholars not alone at Harvard but at many other American universities.

"Yet Dante inspires our reverence and quickens our imagination, not only because of his achievements as scholar, as poet, and as a philosopher, but also, and no less certainly, because he was at once the prophet and the personification of Italian nationalism. One of the half-dozen poets of the first rank, he is at the same time one of the commanding figures in the evolution of Italian nationality. And it is an eminently fitting thing that lovers of Italian literature, language, and civilization in our universities, legion in number, should, through a representative delegation, bow in homage before his grave."

Not many public ceremonies may occur here, tho one pageant has been held at the George Grey Barnard Cloisters for the benefit of the endowment fund of the Casa di Dante and the Lighthouse for blind Italians. Florence began her festivities on April 27, "a day chosen because it was the anniversary of the peaceful revolution that freed Tuscany from foreign rule." The Manchester *Guardian* describes a pretty scene:

"Early in the morning processions of men, women, and children moved along the streets toward the Piazza Santa Croce, where the great statue of Dante stands. Flags were flying everywhere. Pickets of infantry and of armed police stood at every corner. The Piazza was cordoned off by *carabinieri* in steel helmets and *bersaglieri* in plumed, wide-brimmed hats. These precautions were taken because political disorders were feared. During the last few months there have been several serious conflicts between Florentine Socialists and Fascisti. At Florence the Fascisti are largely made up of literary and artistic clubs and societies whose members have had a big share in organizing the Dante festival. The celebrations, therefore, had a distinct 'Fascist' character.

"The processions began to fill the Piazza Santa Croce between nine and ten in the morning. At the head of the Piazza stands the church of Santa Croce, with its white façade. To the left are tall, narrow houses. The walls, pale cream or honey-colored, had a warm softness in the sunshine—a softness subdued still further by the vivid green of the window shutters that looked like plates of verdigrised copper. From windows and balconies flags, cloths, and carpets were hanging—the Italian flag, green, white, and red; cloths dyed sky blue, ochre, or claret; carpets striped and patterned in varied colors. To the right a row of very old houses overhangs the pavement. The walls are a dull brownish yellow. From one long balcony a row of lemon-colored mats was hanging and from another a wide length of claret-colored cloth. The Italian flag was flying from every house.

"The statue of Dante, in the middle of the square, was surrounded by a ring of gold-tipped spears, each one loaded with a heavy weight of flowers and green branches. All around was the gathering crowd—a dark mass relieved only here and there by the white-plumed helmets of the Municipal Guard, by the white frocks of the school-children, and by the flowers and green branches carried by almost every one present.

"Toward ten o'clock the university students arrived. They wore bright skull-caps, each color representing a different faculty. They looked like a bed of poppies amid the dark mass of people. Soon afterward a number of war invalids (*mutilati*) arrived in Bath chairs. The crowd cheered and waved its branches and bouquets, so that the dark mass was suddenly transformed into a green flowering garden. As soon as the *mutilati* had passed the cordon, roses, wistaria, lilac, carnations, and all the many blossoms of the Italian spring were showered upon them.

"From a street that joined the Piazza near the church a bright

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swarm of children came trooping. They arranged themselves in three huge oblongs along the steps at the foot of the façade. Those on the left were clothed in sap green, those in the middle in white, those on the right in vermilion—the colors of the Italian flag.

"A blast of trumpets announced the opening of the festival. A chorus of many hundred voices sang the '*Inno a Dante.*' Other songs, like the '*Inno di Mamelli,*' followed. Then blossoms were thrown in showers at the statue of the poet, and the assembly broke up.

"First the children, and then the students' clubs, societies, gilds, and associations filed out of the square, each headed by its own banner. Particularly vivid was the blue-and-gold embroidered banner of the *Arciconfraternita della Misericordia.*

"The celebrations are to last, on and off, until the end of the year. In the autumn D'Annunzio is to visit Florence and to deliver a public address on the genius of Dante."

A very good homily on Dante was written by Mr. Clement K. Shorter for the London *Sphere*, May 14. Because it comes from a cosmopolitan in literature and not a Dante specialist it may have a wider appeal:

"The statement that Dante was 'the greatest poet in all the world' will only carry conviction to a portion of my readers. Homer and Vergil have first place with many. To the average Englishman that place belongs to Shakespeare; to the German, Goethe; to each nation its own most prominent poet. But to those who have a subtle sense of the meaning of great literature, Dante stands at the very head of the procession. To know well 'The Divine Comedy' even in a translation is to be immune from too much worship of the very mediocre gods of modern idolatry.

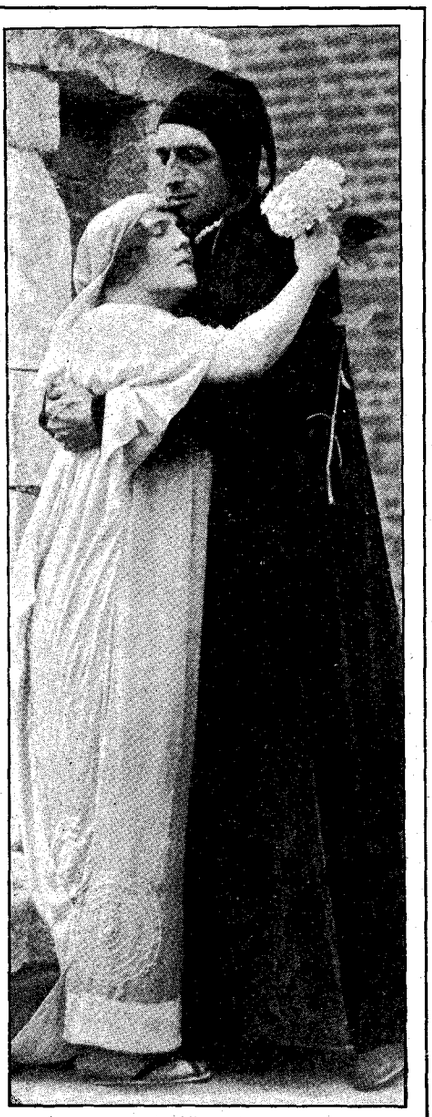
"Matthew Arnold—than whom our modern times has produced no literary critic of equal merit—quotes many passages from Dante in support of his claim to incomparable power, notably —'*In la sua volontande è nostra pace*—In his will is our peace.'

"I am not a good Dante scholar—I wish I were—but I am quite sure Mr. Ruskin was right in saying that you had better know 'The Divine Comedy' by heart in Cary's translation than Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' Happy are they who, like Mr. Lowell, can learn the Italian language through a study of Dante. If I were to give advice to a young man or young woman on the threshold of his or her career and with a passion for literature, I should insist that sanity of outlook, a freedom from the crude cranks which beset every decade, could best be obtained by a devotion to Dante.

"Shakespeare, with all his great dramatic art, his exquisite powers of versification, can have no such heartening effect. He has made cranks as well as saved us from them. He has served the cause of reaction by his worship of kingship and other exploded ideals of life.

"Dante built his work upon permanent philosophical ideals, unchanging and unchangeable. He has form in equal perfection with Shakespeare, his poetry is not less noble, he has an equal insight and a greater vision.

"Let, then, my young friend read his Dante in my old friend Butler's translation with the Italian text and the notes; let him know something of the critical work of Edward Moore and Paget Toynbee, whose text of the 'Letters of Dante' was one of the most notable books of last year. Let him steadily add the many good translations and interpretations to his shelves and he will have safeguarded his old age from much meretricious art which obtains at the moment."



DANTE AND BEATRICE.

Impersonated by Fritz Leiber and Mrs. Marsh Allen at the fête at the George Grey Barnard Cloisters for the benefit of the Lighthouse for Blind Italians.

ARE WE RULED BY UGLINESS?

TWO "GREAT CRUSADERS against America's ugliness" occupy our attention. One is Mr. Sinclair Lewis, the author of "Main Street," the other is Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, who addrest the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard and, in the words of the Boston *Transcript*, "put our devoted country in a sort of Gothic pillory for its ugliness." Of course, his charge that we as a nation are ruled by ugliness is not taken kindly by some of his contemporaries. To their discomfiture it is pointed out by Boston that while "Mr. Cram accuses, Mr. Lewis may be said to supply the proof in his terrible novel. If all America is Main Street, America is assuredly ugly." The Brooklyn *Eagle*, one of Mr. Cram's critics, has for its use the recent words of the Englishman, Mr. William Archer, that "New York is by far the most magnificent and marvelous city in the world—a wonder to the eye and an incomparable stimulus to the imagination." But granting that, what is one among so many? Mr. Cram, in his address reported by *The Transcript*, represents modern man cast down from a former estate and deprest by the world he lives in—

"The 'Black Country' of England, the mill towns of New England, and the coal-and-iron wilderness of Pennsylvania do not easily stimulate man's natal sense of the beautiful nor do they foster and reward craftsmanship in the arts. Wall Street and popular government and democratic society offer but inadequate substitutes for the vital stimuli of feudalism and chivalry and the Crusades, while the varied forms of religious individualism that have followed the Reformation, not content with breaking, burning, or otherwise destroying all of old art on which they could lay hands, have eliminated those qualities of beauty from their beliefs, devotions, and practises that formerly opened men's eyes to the fact of beauty in all its forms and as well gave them their greatest field for creative artistic activity. It is true to say that since the year 1500 A.D. the active influences of the world have been exercised toward the discrediting of beauty, the discouraging of artistic effort, and the establishing and maintaining of the things that were in themselves ugly, whether on the spiritual or the material plane. We can not then blame too wholeheartedly the segregated and rebellious professional artists of the last century, but on the other hand we are bound to admit that it is because of them that the word itself has acquired that not wholly unmerited connotation that, for a single instance, makes it difficult for me to come before you to-day and declare in all sincerity that I believe art to be one of the greatest and most beneficent forces in the world that beauty, which is its inspiration and its method, is a reliable standard of values, and that through a return to beauty and a recovery of art we may, if these are vitalized and adjusted by positive and personal and corporate religion, find a swifter and more enduring

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solution of the problems that confront us than if we adhere to the more 'practical' methods now in vogue."

Mr. Cram's "return to beauty" means a return to the life and impulses that found its expression in Gothic architecture. He says:

"The Gothic impulse in architecture is not a fad of archeological fancy galvanized by the sheer nervousness of a jaded fashion impulse, like the flare for 'mission' furniture or crinoline. It is the result of a spirit working hiddenly in men and in society. Gothic is not a passing phase of the building art already completed and dead, it is the voicing of an eternal spirit in man,

BOTTICELLI ILLUSTRATES DANTE (1475).

Beatrice here explains to Dante the essence of the celestial life.

that may now and then withdraw into silence, but must reappear with power when, after long disuse, the energy emerges again. Gothic is the fully developed expression of Christianity, but it is even more the manifestation of Christianity applied to life; that is to say, Christian civilization.

"We are not to forget that the word means more than a dogmatic theology and a form of religious faith. It means a philosophy, a social organism, a polity, an industrial system, and a way of life. When it means this it is crescent and compelling, when it means less it is decadent and not in accordance with the will of God.

"Now, the accidental word 'Gothic' must be accepted in this sense as a synonym for vital and pervasive Christianity functioning through the races of northern blood and in northern latitudes. Gothic art is blood of its blood and bone of its bone, and the soul of each is the same.

"Between the years 1000 and 1500 life was more nearly right than at any time before or since, therefore the art of Medievalism, that we call Gothic, was the greatest art the world has known, and it is to this that we return by instinct, or rather by the grace of God, when we feel the need of release from intolerable conditions and so search for the succor we desperately crave. But beauty is also a testing of things, and it may well be that the loss of it out of the life we have made for ourselves is not wholly dissociated from that reversal of values which is the determining factor of contemporary life, while its recovery (if this be possible) may conceivably be one of the effective means whereby we shall be enabled to get back once more to a sound basis of life.

"In the sudden and egregious disillusionment that has overtaken us we revolt against the current order of things, so arduously and so proudly built up, because it reveals itself now as illogical and incompetent, as fostering injustice rather than equity, as tending toward selfishness, oppression, the destruction of liberty, the exaltation of ignorance, vulgarity, and venality, and because it has engendered fear, jealousy, cruelty, and hatred instead of love, fellowship, and compassion.

"In both the material and the psychological spheres ugliness rules. The city of industrialism, the decadent and vulgarized village, the metropolis of commerce and finance, the means of locomotion and transportation, the music and drama and literature and architecture of the multitude, the newspapers and the advertising, the very clothes and customs of society are conceived not only without reference to beauty but in terms that are its antithesis and its destruction. From the greater part of the multifarious religions and philosophies of the day beauty has long since departed; government knows it not, but functions in drab ineptitude at the best, or in cynical selfishness and venality at the worst, while industrialism, with the trade and finance that are its concomitants, has so utterly destroyed the beauty that inheres in human relationship that at last overt warfare has taken the place of the hundred years' sullen but covert enmity, in the hopeless effort to solve problems that on this plane are unsolvable."

Mr. Cram asserts that our natural reaction to the stimulus of recovered beauty is to establish more and greater art museums, more and greater art schools, more and greater art lectureships. But—

"I do not think that any one of these things ever was, is now, or ever will be a vital agency for the restoring to a starved world of the sense of beauty or to decadent art of its energizing soul. Art is an expression of flourishing life, it is not a product of propaganda, publicity, or pedagogy. Unless beauty can become an active principle in life, visible and operative in our institutions and in our methods, it will remain far afield; unless art can become the normal and instinctive mode of expression of all men it will continue moribund as now.

"Is it an *impasse* in which we find ourselves, a situation which denies us good life unless we first acquire beauty, and beauty unless we first acquire good life? I think we have the will, now, in good measure, but there is error in the direction in which this will is applied. We still rely on machines and mass-action for the redemption of society, we still adhere to our art-museum propaganda and our art-school pedagogics for the recovery of beauty and the recreation of art, because we have not as yet been able to emancipate ourselves from the old intellectualistic methods which wrought our undoing. We now call upon them to accomplish redemption. This way lies nullity and failure. We must rather win back the old consciousness that made possible the Christian society and the Christian art of the Middle Ages, the consciousness that life itself is greater than any of its parts, that it is more than the sum of its component individuals, that it has, in a word, both unity and personality. When we see this we shall know that life can not be divided into separated categories each part functioning in individualism and by methods of high specialization, but that vitality can be attained only by interpenetration and coordination. By this I mean that religion and beauty, for example, have as much, perhaps more, to do with the solving of our industrial problems than have the mechanistic economic laws we have deduced from half-comprehended phenomena, and the science of psychology we have invented to explain them. And I mean also that the possession of beauty and the function of art are intimately and absolutely an integral part of life itself and are neither attainable nor usable—nor even desirable—unless they are so related."

The New York *Tribune* questions if it is true, as Dr. Cram and so many of our latter-day despondents are fond of declaring, that ugliness rules us, saying:

"In spite of all these critics, who take a melancholy pleasure in despairing of the world, probably there never was a time when it would be possible to demonstrate the beauty of so many lives. Stories of crime and ugliness and unpleasantness fill the press, but it is the exceptional that is news. How about the other side of the picture?

"One who is looking for heroism, for self-denial, for genuine character, even for beauty of average architecture, which is Dr. Cram's specialty, and for all those miracles of life and color that give to the world its interest and charm, will surely find

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what he is looking for to-day more so than at any other period. Never has mankind given as good account of itself as in the era in which we have lived."

ENGLAND GIVES EINSTEIN A RELATIVELY WARM WELCOME

WHEN PROFESSOR EINSTEIN left us and went to England he seems to have been received with a cordiality equal to that accorded to Fritz Kreisler, the violinist—tho not in the same circles. Over the latter case one newspaper warned "other Germans" not to expect the same cordiality; but *The Nation and The Athenæum* (London) finds "matter for sober rejoicing in the reception of a great German thinker like Professor Einstein by our chief exponents of metaphysical and scientific theory, by the universities, and by serious journals of all types of our political thought." Lord Haldane was conspicuous among those who thus acted "to restore the prewar unity of culture for Europe and the civilized world." The paper we are quoting finds an ironical figure to represent the world's present plight which, it hopes, such international courtesies as these will go a long way to mitigate:

"The peoples of to-day resemble the quarrelsome crew of a ship suddenly struck by a typhoon. They can resume their quarrels; or they can join hands to save the vessel. It may not indeed be feasible to regain our unity on the basis of Professor Einstein's theory of relativity. It is hard doctrine, the mere mental equipment for which demands a combination of the mathematical and the metaphysical gifts such as maybe a score or so European and American brains command. The very conception of a universe 'spacially finite and closed' seems abhorrent to minds brought up on the possibly contradictory notion of the infinity of space; while the mental processes required for the application of Einstein's principle of relativity to gravitation are necessarily barred to all but a chosen few. But, as Professor Barker well said, a wider congregation than this can follow together, in England and in Germany, the parallel lines of Right and Justice, whether they meet in a final synthesis or no."

By the Einstein reception *The Nation and The Athenæum* sees "the *entente* of the intellectuals thus happily renewed," and it numbers among the younger recruits "those Oxford undergraduates who the other night cheered to the echo General Smuts's remark that he hoped again to see a German holder of a Rhodes scholarship." It also reviews the qualifications of those who may be taken as "model pioneers":

"A conciliator to the end of the war, Einstein refused to sign the fighting manifesto of his fellow professors, and publicly signified his disagreement with it. But the British public hardly realizes as yet how far, not only some distinguished Germans, but a growing strain of German thought, has traveled from the materialistic nationalism of 1914. Dr. Rathenau, the new German Minister of Reconstruction, and probably the ablest governing mind in Germany, declares in his new book that the 'age of mechanization' has passed, and that German society is tending, not to a Socialistic or a militaristic state, but to a time of spiritual renewal. The ideal forces will regain their power and will aim at the transfiguration of human endeavor. The community will be poor and its life will be full of toil; but its eyes will be fixt on a coming and realizable city of the soul.

"In a word, religion will return to humanity in the hour when she seems to be dethroned intellectually, and to be perishing from its consciousness, or divorced from its political aims. Rathenau's new German state will, we suppose, be democratic in form, but its spiritual intent will be aristocratic—it will seek to find the 'sublimation of the national thought and will.'

"It may be objected that this sketch of the future of organized society is rather vague, and that somehow and somewhen a nation must decide for itself whether its economic basis is to be capitalistic and profit-seeking or cooperative and humane. But at least Dr. Rathenau approaches the problem of social reconstruction with more insight and more intellectual zest than some captains of British industry, who seem to think that all will be well and the same as before if only the workmen will work harder for less money. And we imagine that he will agree that while this coming Germany can not be absolutely equalitarian, the ideas of equality of opportunity, of the effective partnership of labor with capital, may well supply it with a moral incentive and a practical rule of life."

It is further looked upon as a "good omen that the new call to elevation and harmony in human effort should come from the region whence, seven years ago, the worst threat to the unity of civilization seemed to proceed." And this English weekly asks:

"Why not? It is by no means strange that Germany, with her greater loss and mental suffering, should learn the lesson of the war more quickly than any of her victors. In the old days she was, for all her 'advanced' mechanism of life, if anything, an underintellectualized state. For she made the vital mistake of supposing that she could create a kind of Teuton world. Now, as Mr. Wells argues in his 'Salvaging of Civilization,' the idea of the World-State, or at least of a conscious and prevailing World-Order, is a true and a fruitful one. Christians and philosophers, poets and men of science, the seer and the great man of business, inevitably, and by the laws of their faith or their culture, think in terms, not of the nation, but of humanity.

"But it is certain that no one brand of institutions is going to be a 'best-seller' in the spiritual mart. Prewar Germany made that mistake; and postwar France and England may quite possibly repeat it. Here, then, it is that the scientific and the liberal spirit may yet be the savior of Europe. For this Continent of ours is not only, as Mr. Wells says, being strangled in the net of boundaries woven at Versailles. She is also being starved of her proper and accustomed rations of knowledge and feeling as well as of food and material necessities. Like the dweller in a wild border state, she suffers from a kind of robbery under arms, in which every petty nationalism takes in turn its toll of the general right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"The nations live by and for each other; and every man of ideas has long made that generalization for himself. But since the war each nation has taken to a jealous, highly exclusive culture of its own plot of ground. Who is to end that petty suicide of the purpose of man? Not, we are afraid, the politicians who made the war and the peace."

ANGELS APPEARING TO DANTE AND BEATRICE.
Another Botticelli drawing to be found in the print cabinet of the Frédéric Museum in Berlin.

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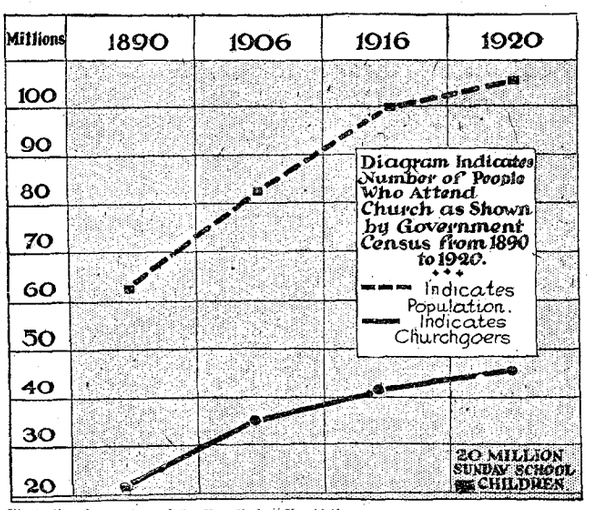
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICA THE MOST RELIGIOUS COUNTRY ON EARTH

"THE UNITED STATES is the greatest churchgoing country in the world," says a writer who has been burrowing into the United States census figures, and he gives us the further comforting assurance that the whole world is growing better, a vastly different conclusion from that reached by some other contemporary observers. Statistics show, however, that out of a population of more than 105,000,000 in the United States there is a church population of nearly 45,000,000 and a Sunday-school attendance of more than 20,000,000. More than 2,000,000 persons devote a whole or part of their time to teaching in Sunday-school, and, in addition, there are 200,000 ministers, speakers, rabbis, priests, and others described by different ratings according to the denominations, but authorized to solemnize marriages and to preach and perform other work regarded as that of the church head. Assisting the ministers are several million lay workers, secretaries, and volunteer helpers, who devote their time to "laboring in the vineyard" because of interest and enthusiasm, with little or no reward other than that which the service brings. Taking all these facts into consideration, says the writer of a special article in the New York *Herald*, "it is argued that every family must have at least one member connected in some way with a religious organization, church, or religious society." In further evidence of the upward trend of religion, it is stated that "militant membership in churches has practically doubled in the United States in the last twenty-five years, altho during the same time the nation's population has increased only 69 per cent." Church property is valued at $2,000,000,000, with $500,000,000 for endowment.



Illustrations by courtesy of the New York "Herald."

Such news as this will come as an agreeable surprize to those of our religious leaders who had regarded the signs of the times as indicative of a failing religious morale and who had seen in the shortage in the ministerial supply a manifestation of the Church's weakening hold on humanity. Not only will the fears of these be allayed, to some extent at least, but, as *The Herald* remarks in an editorial foreword to the article, "critics of present-day morals, professional pessimists, those of Bolshevik trend of mind, will be confused and abashed" when they analyze the contents of the article. "That the United States is easily the most religious country in the world; that the number of those interested in the several denominations is increasing far faster than the population; that the value of church property and the money spent annually for church work runs into the billions is a revelation of the American public's morals."

Church membership is climbing at the rate of a million a year, says the *Herald* writer. "Nearly 7,000,000 persons became members of religious bodies in the ten-year period ended December 31, 1916, according to the Census Bureau, which period included two years when the Great War was spreading its influence over the world." So, then—

"The steady growth of religious training, the rapidly growing army of converts who openly avow their purpose to live according to the teachings they elect, say church officials, gradually is making the United States and the entire world better instead of worse. Manifestations of evil and wickedness, small and large, are seeming only, it is argued.

"The foibles of fashion, scanty dressing, divorce coming in what seems like a wave in the wake of war, extravagance, lawbreaking, and violence, are only petty outbursts in the view of thoughtful churchmen. Such manifestations will pass, they promise, thrust into the background by the weight of sober, decent public opinion, built up through the national and world educational campaigns.

"Bridging the world with a background of religious training, the churches of the United States and other nations will eventually bring about an era of fair dealing and international righteousness which shall make war unreasonable. This is the argument of church workers, ministers, elders, and officials, who back it with their references to the government investigations of church activity in the United States."

The first religious census, taken in 1890, says the writer, found a total church membership of approximately 21,000,000 out of a total population of nearly 63,000,000. This showed that 35 per cent. of the population was enrolled in churches. Sixteen years later the total church population had increased to 35,000,000, or 42 per cent. of the national population of 84,000,000. Now the percentage is nearly 43. Modern methods of church recruiting, disapproved by some ministers, are credited with part of the large increase in church membership. One of these is the recreational church plant, with gymnasium, bowling-alley, and game-rooms, where young women and men meet, organize clubs, and engage in special study. The membership and work of organizations like the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and similar societies are not included in studies of the Census Bureau. Adoption of advertising methods by churches and campaigns for converts are also credited, says the writer, with a share in increasing church membership.

Alongside this growth has been the Church's increase in property ownership, which, including only buildings in which services are held, is now valued at $2,000,000,000. Mortgages on this total only about 10 per cent. The churches have also at their disposal $500,000,000 in endowments and other properties for home missions, hospitals, colleges, etc., and a sum more than one-tenth as large is invested for the benefit of missionary work in foreign fields. Further:

"The annual expenditure of more than $50,000,000 a year for special extension work in the United States long ago became a common thing for churches. Reaching the churches in contributions, this represents more than $1 a year for every enrolled member. It does not include the collection and expenditure of nearly $16,000,000 additional on account of foreign mission work or the annual overhead expenses of maintaining meeting-halls, paying ministers and other workers in the

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United States. The last item alone absorbs more than $400,000,000 a year."

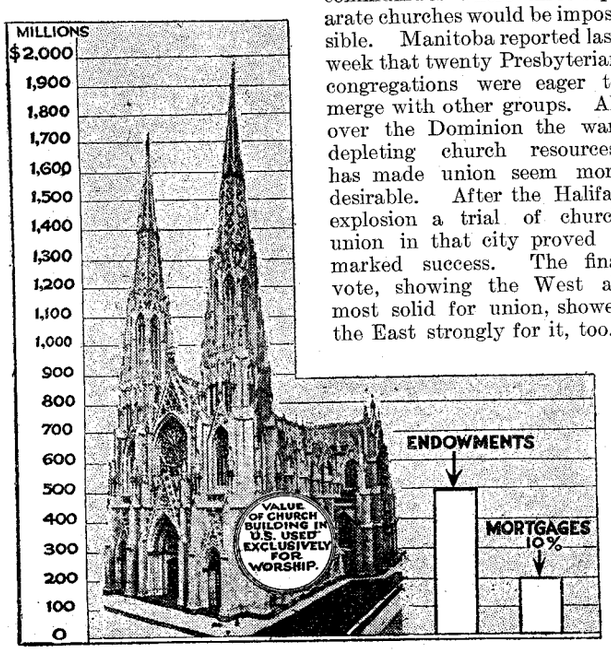
The war did emphasize spiritual values, says the Detroit *News*, and the orgy of materialism which followed it—"not overlooking the materialism which exprest itself in the treaty of peace"—is probably to-day as great a force for the essentials of religion as any that could be devised:

"And this materialism, exhibited in eating, drinking, spending, competing in display with one's neighbors, and in a general emphasis on the exterior rather than on the interior values, was the culmination of long years of just such false ideals of life—ideals that found their natural and inevitable outlet in a clash of arms involving the whole world. But every poison has its antidote, and the antidote for this was being formed even while the effects of the poison seemed at its height. The antidote is the vision of a life which recognizes, not with lip service only, but with a conviction flowering in daily common life, that spirit is eternally above matter, and the things of the spirit eternally above all that matter in its several guises as wealth and power and position can offer."

PROGRESS TOWARD CHURCH UNION IN CANADA—Despite the breakdown of the plans of the Inter-Church World Movement, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, the Protestant denominations are progressing toward unity. In the Philippines an "Evangelical Union" has "made it hard for some Filipinos to believe the Protestants are not a unit." Union theological training is growing stronger in this country, and in Canada Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Anglicans "long ago united for theological education." And now actual Protestant church union in Canada is a step nearer, and a new vista is thereby opened before the churches concerned, says *The Evening Post*, as it notes that, "by the decisive vote of 414 to 107, the Presbyterian General Assembly in Canada has decided to effect immediate organic union with the Methodist and Congregational Church of the Dominion." We are reminded that—

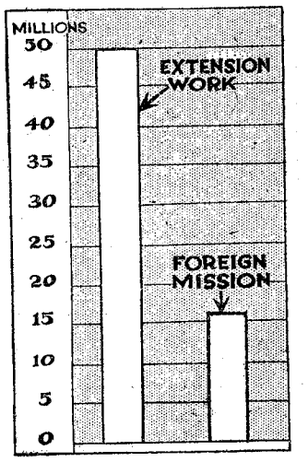
"Before the war a basis of union had been approved by high authorities of the three sects. The Methodists and Congregationalists declared themselves in favor of it; in 1915 the Presbyterians voted 140,000 to 90,000 for the principle, but their final decision was reserved till last week.

"The prairie provinces have long been vigorous advocates of union. There the neighborhood spirit is strong, and, moreover, it is easy to maintain one union church in sparsely settled communities where three separate churches would be impossible. Manitoba reported last week that twenty Presbyterian congregations were eager to merge with other groups. All over the Dominion the war, depleting church resources, has made union seem more desirable. After the Halifax explosion a trial of church union in that city proved a marked success. The final vote, showing the West almost solid for union, showed the East strongly for it, too."



APPALLING RATE OF CHILD SUICIDE

"IT IS A FRIGHTFUL INDICTMENT of our Christian civilization" when we contemplate the appalling fact that out of a total of 12,000 suicides reported in 1920 707 were children, the boys averaging fifteen years, the girls sixteen. Divorces, congested living conditions, and enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment are given as probable causes for the alarming increase in self-destruction, according to reports received by officers of the Save-a-Life League, the central offices of which are in New York. The increase over the number of cases listed in 1919 is given as 1,000, and the Rev. Harry Warren, president of the League, declares, according to newspaper accounts, that restrictions in sale of narcotic drugs helped to swell the total of unfortunates who died by their own hands. Many of the suicides are said to have been prosperous individuals, and Dr. F. L. Hoffman, statistician of the organization, is reported as arguing that no one basic reason can be assigned for the increase.



Staggered at the figures for child suicide—and our readers will recall many cases recently reported in the newspapers—*The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) stresses its belief that—

"This terrible condition can not be corrected by the eugenic method nor by any of the forced methods that are taking up time that could be much better spent in setting up a proper estimate of life. In appreciating that a human life is the property of God, that our duty is to live it to its fulness, regardless of the lines in which it lies, will be found the answer to the suicide. The tendency of education in school and church is to put life on a purely utilitarian basis. A human being is measured by his value as a producing agent. The schools in adopting the vocational, to the almost entire exclusion of the cultural, and by eliminating religious training as an essential part of education, are responsible. . . . . .

"Our children are not so clean and innocent as those of an earlier generation. The men and women of to-day have not the moral strength of their ancestors. Preaching a natural religion built on the refined paganism of the Golden Rule will not save. There must be a return to the elemental principles of Christ, to a religion that is built on prayer and sacraments and sacrifice."

The feminist movement is largely responsible for the increase in suicide in general, says the Baltimore *American*, arguing that "the underlying psychology which contributed to this bad business' goes deeper into the fundamentals of the national structure than such obvious causes as divorce, poor housing, and prohibition would indicate." Through "a steadily insidious propaganda to stir up hostility between the sexes" an evil effect has been produced in the United States. Suffrage speakers and writers ridiculed the faithfulness, dependability, and mental ability of men, and lauded the "superiority" of women in matters in which they were "necessarily ignorant." Young women were told "they were the coming mistresses of civilization; men were back numbers; marriage was a relation of convenience; the world had been made a mess by the ignoramuses now in control." And so—

"The harmony and interdependability of the intersex life has become ruptured, altho, of course, not all the women in America have 'fallen for' the silly stuff. But the propaganda has done its damage in spite of plain warning by those unmoved by the flubdub, and to this partial estrangement of the sexes can be attributed the fundamental cause of increasing bickerings, separations, and divorces, with their resulting miseries."

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JOAN'S FIRST AMERICAN CHURCH

"IT HAS A HISTORY," slyly remarked a German writer, when he heard that a certain statue of Joan of Arc disappeared from a French village only to reappear in a Long Island church. Probably, he added, "the Americans carried off the statue in an excess of enthusiasm, as a memorial of the sacred cause of the Allies." Yes, says the New York *Herald*, it has a history, but it is not a history of looting, but rather "a record of friendship and mutual esteem marked by a transaction in which the participants, French and Americans, may well take pride." It seems that the statue stood for four years in the little church in Ban-de-Lavaline, right on the firing line in the Vosges. Shells had damaged the church and had struck the statue. During all this time Ban-de-Lavaline was without a priest, for the pastor of the village church had been carried off by the Germans in 1914. Then, as *The Herald* tells the story, the Americans came, and the 60th Regiment of Infantry "took over the trenches which ran through the village." The chaplain of the regiment was the Rev. Father Ward G. Meehan, S.T.D., who, "finding the village without a pastor, sought and obtained from the Bishop of the diocese permission to perform the duties of the village parish in the hours he could spare." Then—

"Upon the return of the American Expeditionary Forces to their home, Father Meehan resigned his commission to become pastor of a new parish then being organized in Elmhurst, and which was to come into being June 1, 1920. No name had as yet been chosen for the parish, and the canonization of St. Jeanne d'Arc on May 16 of that year suggesting that her name be given to it, this was done, the Anglicized form, St. Joan of Arc, being used for this purpose. The parish was the first in the United States, if not in America, to bear the name."

In recognition of this, and of Father Meehan's services, the people of Ban-de-Lavaline gave the statue of the Maid to the parishioners in Elmhurst.

"The statue came to this country in January of this year. It was erected and solemnly blessed Sunday, January 30. With the gift came the pledge of the people of Wisenbach and Ban-de-Lavaline, through their priest, the Abbé Pierrot, that they would set aside each successive St. Joan of Arc's day (May 28) for the decoration of the graves of the American soldiers who sleep in France in the little churchyard at Ban-de-Lavaline.

"The 60th Regiment did not steal the monument; no *commune* in France mourns the loss of one of its works of art. Instead, the Jeanne d'Arc which survived the German invasion of France now reposes, by the generous and courteous act of its proper and legal custodians, in a Long Island church bearing the illustrious name of the heroine of France in memory of brave deeds well done; and annually in two little hamlets in France the reason for its removal from one continent to another will be made bright in the minds of all by the ceremonies of decoration performed at the graves of strangers who died that the war should be won for freedom."

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SAVED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

This statue of Joan of Arc was given by a French parish to an American church in memory of a chaplain's service.

RELIGION IN SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE NOT SO UNGODLY as some would have us believe, if we may take certain facts recently gathered in the South to be indicative of the country as a whole. Not long ago, we learn from *The Presbyterian Advance*, a statement was published by some Southern papers that "over 50 per cent. of the professors in American universities do not believe in God and only a small per cent. of the graduates come from such institutions with their faith in God unshaken." To test the truth of this assertion as it concerned the South, the editor of a high-school paper in Georgia, we are informed, took a religious census of the State institutions in eleven Southern States. Among fourteen such institutions he learned that 95 per cent. of the members of the faculties and 75 per cent. of the students are church members. Not a single atheist was found among the faculties. Tennessee was not included in the survey, and inquiry in that State was undertaken by Prof. B. O. Duggan, State High-School Inspector. He sent a questionnaire to the five State institutions and to 145 first-class high schools. His findings are accepted by *The Advance* as typical of conditions over this Southern section of the country, and we give this summary:

"Ninety-eight responded with complete reports. In the five State institutions there are 161 members of the faculties of whom 159 are members of churches, while there are 2,295 students of whom 1,911 claim membership in some Church. Of the 98 high schools reporting from 55 counties the members of the faculties number 575, with 568 of them church members. There are 10,074 students enrolled and of them 7,346 belong to a Church. Every one of these 98 schools report the nature of chapel and religious exercises they have. In two schools every teacher and every student is said to be a church member. That means that in the higher institutions supported by public funds about 99 per cent. of the teachers are professing Christians and a little more than 83 per cent. of the enrolled students. And in the high schools almost 99 per cent. of the teachers are members of churches and almost 73 per cent. of the pupils enrolled.

"Now, taking for granted that Tennessee figures are fairly representative of the conditions in the Southland, surely there need not be the alarm that is sometimes raised over this matter. It is, however, to be recognized that in some centers of population the teacher may not stress religion as many would like to have it strest and as it should be to strengthen the faith of the pupil. Because of certain conditions the Christian teacher is greatly handicapped. That, however, does not prevent the earnest teacher from exerting the sort of influence that tells mightily on the impressionable youth before him. It is not always necessary to speak openly about the great truths of the Gospel, but when language and history, science and art are taught with the background of the truth as it is set forth in the Bible, and when these facts are brought forth from a mind that has recognized that 'the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein,' the student will perceive the trend of the teaching and respond."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

BROWNING, Tennyson, and others of our poets who lived to a good age showed that the ardors are not alone for youth. Here is one who has surpassed their age, and shows, too, that ardor may go with reflection. Mr. Yeats, in lines outstripping his son, has an autumn meditation that *The Measure* (New York) was fortunate enough to capture for its pages. We are regrettably obliged to omit a part:

AUTUMN

By John Butler Yeats

Great lady of the darkening skies,
Great lady of the lustrous eyes,
Stay, stay your hasty tread,
And lowly bend your golden head.
Ah! hush that rending moan
Far wandering that turns to stone,
And lead, my loves and every thought
And all the visions I have brought;
Ah, hush that bodeful sound!
Is it of sky or hollow ground?
That we together in good faith
May talk of the great god Death.
In charnel-house of little breath
Prisoners both are we to death,
And over all the freezing earth
Is not a sign of ancient mirth.
Here 'mong the ashes of the year,
In dregs of life, sorrow and no tear,
Memory on our minds doth lie
So intricate the old forget to die.
Great spirit of many moods,
Art thou god or devil of these woods?
Sometimes a specter vast and gray,
Somber, blotting out the light of day,
And then a lightsome fairy here and there,
Making mock of groveling despair;

And then a being of such gracious semblance,
As turns to tears the anguish of remembrance,
Ah, enchantress weaving spells,
What is it that thy riddle tells?
When sunset reddens the lofty trees,
And the birds are singing high jubilees,
And creeping night the woods doth darken,
Deep down in my heart I wait and hearken,
And in my heart is naught 'neath the arching sky
Save a reedy, tremulous, timorous cry.

When Death makes of the young its capture,
Innocence can call it still a rapture;
Not so the old; from their strengthless eyes,
Has faded long the fire of paradise.
They see the bareness of the ended year,
The ended day, the sunken sun and a fear—
Dust to dust is all, and earth to earth
Spite of love, spite of hope, and wild bird's mirth;
Great enchantress weaving spells,
Is this all thy riddle tells?
. . . . . .
Hope's candle lights man's trembling way,
No more. There is no more to say,
Save that the sick man's latest sigh,
Blows out that candle standing nigh,
Alas for freedom, and oh, our frailty!
Be illusion mine and away reality,
When past is the surges thunderous roar,
And we list to the far recurrent lapse,
Of the ebbing tide on the desolate shore,
Comes, sweet as hope, the word—perhaps
In all the creeds and lexicons of sorrow,
Sleeps sweet with hope, the word—to-morrow.

WE are often able to retrace, but we can not always, perhaps not often, bring again the past. By so much our satisfactions are limited as this *New Republic* poem reminds us:

WANDERER

By Bernard Raymund

I have come home again to meadow-land and orchard,
And the dear, cool fingers of home wind fast about my own,
While broken words of love are sounding at my shoulder
Saying—You were away, and everything was lone.

The hills you knew, and meadow-land, and house were empty.
The cherries blossomed and the petals fell unseen,
The dark fruit rounded, ripened, and was gathered,
And oh, how empty was the place where you had been!

Sometimes the dogs would come, whining softly for you,
Asking for a romp across the windy fields once more,
Wondering what kept you so, worried and bewildered,
Waiting for your eager step, your whistle at the door.

—Yes, I am home again, the chimney smoke is rising
Straight against the sunset, and lo, a window gleams;
But there's no voice at my shoulder, no clasp of dear cool fingers,
Only the quiet frost and the dim-eyed sorrow of dreams.

THE Berkeleian philosopher and the realist set such riddles, and because they go unanswered we get such poetry, for which our thanks are due *The Nation and The Athenæum* (London):

A RIDDLE

By Walter de la Mare

The mild noon air of spring again
Lapped shimmering in that sea-lulled lane
Hazel was budding; wan as snow
The leafless blackthorn was a-blow.

A chaffinch clankt, a robin woke
An eerie stave in the leafless oak.
Green mocked at green; lichen and moss
The rain-worn slate did softly emboss.

From out her winter lair, at sigh
Of the warm South wind, a butterfly
Stept, quaft her honey; on painted fan
Her labyrinthine flight began.

Wondrously solemn, golden, and fair;
The high sun's rays beat everywhere;
Yea, touched my cheek and mouth, as if—
Equal with stone, tree—Man 'twould give

Its light and life. O restless thought
Contented not! With "Why" distraught.
Whom asked you then your riddle small?—
"If hither came no man at all

"Through this gray day-dream Cornish lane,
Would it mere blackened naught remain?
Strives it its beauty and life to express
Only in human consciousness?"

Oh, rather, idly breaks he in
To an Eden innocent of sin,
And, prouder than to be afraid,
Forgets his Maker in the made.

THE London *Graphic* has this. We might say it is a poem that should be dedicated to W. B. Yeats for the verse of his early years:

WHO'LL BUY MY DREAMS?

By J. Lewis Milligan

I go from door to door,
  Peddling my fancy rimes;
Some look them critically o'er,
Saying, "We've seen such stuff before,
  Write something for the times."

But some with eager eyes
  Read them, and read again
With growing wonder and surprize,
Till visions of the soul arise,
  Up-conjured by the strain.

A pedler of dreams am I,
  Along the world's highway;
From door to door my trade I ply,
Crying aloud, "Who'll buy? who'll buy?
  Who'll buy my dreams to-day?"

YOUTH and age are here in *The Yale Review* debated, and our readers will doubtless judge the argument out of their own experience:

TWO WAYS OF LOVE

By Alice Corbin

Why do you want to leave me, if you love me?
  Because I must,
The years will turn our lips and love to ruin,
  Beauty to dust.

Better to leave you while the world's a symbol
  Of this bright fire,
So shall old age find brilliant and untarnished
  Our love's desire.

Ah, no, the flame is nothing! For the forest
  Took years to grow,
And in the ashes is the truth of beauty.
  And this I know.

The bud is lovely, but the tree in winter,
  Tho stark and bare,
Knows all the earth knows, and no love is perfect
  Without despair.

Too bright, too new, too shallow and unconscious
  Is young love's heat,
Give me the love that knows the bitter wisdom
  Of love's defeat—
Give me the love that grows, through time's own wisdom,
  More hard, more sweet.

IT is a mystic like this contributor to the *Westminster Gazette* (London) who perceives minute signs of the rhythm of the universe:

SUCCESSION

By Evelyn Underhill

The little clock upon the table ticking
Tells of a world where measured moments pass.
Outside, the grass
Pursues its rhythm in undivided time,
The trees move strangely to their secret rime.
Sudden the dreamy cat has ceased his licking,
And waits paw-poised upon the quiet air;
Discerning there,
As the sharp instants fast
Fall from the dying present to the past,
The grave pulsations of that greater flood
Moving toward a bourn not understood,
Wherefrom—as scudding waves on the sea's rest—
Our life lifts up its crest.

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Make this Chart your Guide

for Correct Automobile Lubrication

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

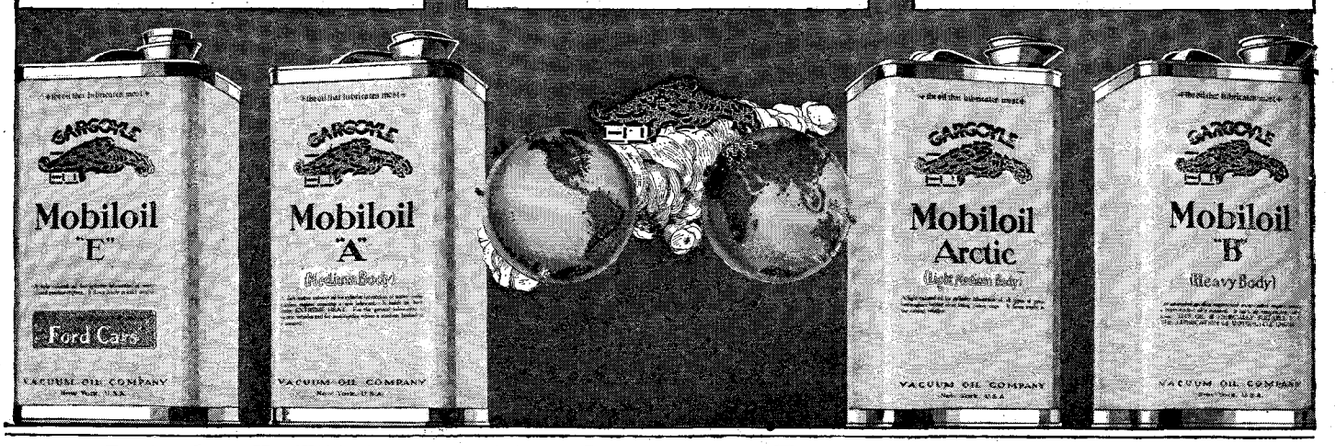
The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Acason (1 and 1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (2 ton)					A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ace (Newark, O.) (1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" " All Other Mods.	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
American Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Anderson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Armleder (1 ton)	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Atterbury (Mod. 8-E)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-38)									A	Arc.
"(6-39-B) (TeetorH. Eng.)							A	Arc.		
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Bessemer	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Bethlehem (2½ ton)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Biddle			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Bour Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Brewster	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Brockway (¾ ton)	A	Arc.								
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet (8 cylinder)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 490)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Cleveland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Clydesdale (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia (Detroit)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Comet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Commercial)					A	Arc.				
Concord	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Corbitt (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Crow-Elkhart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daniels	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (1 ton)			A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc.								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Denby (Model U)									Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dixie Flyer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Elgin	A	Arc.	A	Arc.			A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Erie (Erie, Pa.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Federal (Model S-X)							A	A	A	A
" (Special)							Arc.	Arc.		
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat							B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Garford (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Garford (3½, 5, 6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
G. M. C. Trucks	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gramm-Bernstein (2½, 3½, 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " All Other Mods.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Grant (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Com'l) (Mod. 12)					A	Arc.				
" " All Other Mods.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Gray Dort			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hahn	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hal-Fur	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Harroun			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A						
Holmes	A	A	B	A						
Hudson Super Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
I. H. C.							A	A	A	A
Indiana (1 ton)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A-	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Internationals	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jackson (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					Arc.	Arc.
Jackson All Other Mods.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.			A	A	A	A
Jones			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kenworthy (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A						
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
King (8 cyl.)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar (12 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
" " All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kline Kar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Koehler (Models M & MT)	A	A	A	A	A					
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A						
Lange	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lexington (Cont'l Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Liberty	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A								
L. M. C.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
Maccar (5½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mack	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Madison (6 cyl.)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)									A	A
Maibohm	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
M. H. M.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Monroe (Model M-3)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Monitor	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Moon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (Model 671)							A	A		
" (Com'l) (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.		
" (1 ton and 2 ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(12 cyl.)					A	A	A	A	A	A
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Netco	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Noble	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Noma	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Old Hickory	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Owen Magnetic (Mod. M25)							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Continental Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A						
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Phianna	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (Com'l) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Porter	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rainier (1½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (3½ ton)	A	A								
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
R & V Knight	B	A	B	A						
Renault (French)	A	A								
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic (1 and 1½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
ReVere	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.				
Roamer (Model R. A.)									A	Arc.
" (Model 4-75)	A	A								
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.			Arc.	Arc.
Rock Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Rolls Royce (British)							A	A		
Saxon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E
Sayers-Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Schacht (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Scripps-Booth (4 cyl.)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Selden (¾ ton)									A	Arc.
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Seneca	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Service (220)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (120, 130, 140, 170)									A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Simplex Crane							A	A	A	A
Standard (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stevens Duryea	A	Arc.								
Steward (Buffalo)										
(Com.) (¾ ton)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (1 ton)			Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Models 7x & 10x)	A	A	A	A						
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stoughton (1 ton & 1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A						
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sullivan	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Traffic	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
United (Mich.)										
(2½, 4, 5, 6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (Model 34)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Com'l) (¾ ton)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Vim (Mod. 22, 23 & 24)	A	A	A	A	A					
" (Model 25)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.				
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White Hickory	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White (16 valve)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3 and 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Wilson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winther Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Com'l) (¾ ton)	A	Arc.								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

These recommendations represent the professional advice of the Vacuum Oil Company as determined by its Board of Automotive Engineers.

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver (Mod. J-JA-JB-JC	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buda (Mod. ATU-BTU-CTU-DTU-ETU-FTU-JU-HTU-IU-ITU-XU-XTU-YU-YTU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Continental (Model B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
(Model T)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
G.B. & S. (Model AA)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU-S-V & VA)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A					
Northway (Mod. 108)									Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Models CU-DU-EU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Mod. Q & QU)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A



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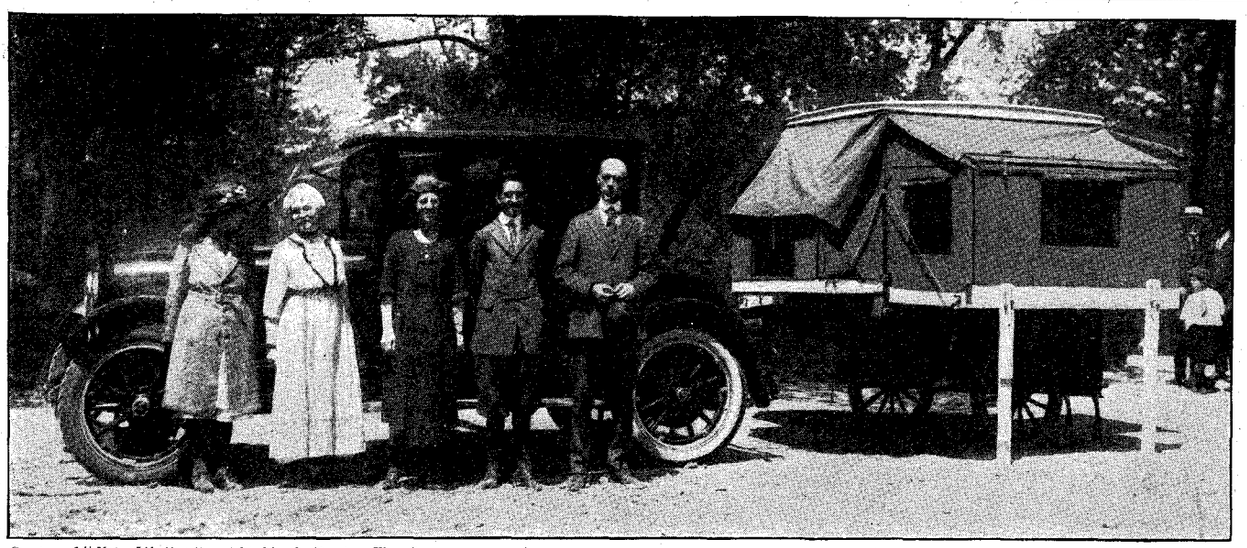

Courtesy of "Motor Life." Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company.

ONE OF THE NEW-FASHIONED "PRAIRIE-SCHOONERS" AND SOME "PIONEERS."

One hundred and twenty-eight of these cars, each the same model of the same make and with the same sort of trailer attached, are carrying a group of homesteaders from Brooklyn to Idaho. These new pioneers will enjoy comforts their precursors never dreamed of. Their rate of progress will average twelve miles an hour as against twelve miles a day made by the ox-drawn wagons of a past generation.

A NEW "PRAIRIE-SCHOONER" CARAVAN GOES WEST

A FOOT ON THE SELF-STARTER, a chug-chugging of automobile engines warming up, a turn of the wheel, and a new group of homesteaders depart to carve out new lives and fortunes in the Far West. They are generally known as "Scott's Modern Caravan." Their long line of cars with trailers—all of one make and not the cheapest make, either—will carry one hundred and thirty families from Brooklyn across the country to form a farming community in Idaho. The prairie-schooner of other days, and the hardy pioneers who opened up the West, reach a sort of edition de luxe in this caravan of automobiles. "They are expected by the Governor," as the New York *World* remarks; "the Idaho Agricultural College will provide experts to aid them in getting settled; and an officer of the State Department of Highways leads the expedition." Scarcely a generation from the days of the old pioneers is the departure of the "first band of modern pioneers," comments *Motor Life* (New York), and thus proceeds to tell about them and their prospects:

They are not a band of religious fanatics or a colony of free-love advocates, but a group of good, substantial American citizens, tired of the strain and the noise of city life, who are eager to begin anew on the land.

To be sure, since the advent of the railroad, thousands upon thousands of colonists have gone West in tourist sleepers and have settled the land, but Scott's Modern Caravan is the first migration in automobiles to be undertaken by a large number of people at one time for the purposes of colonization. It will be conducted under the supervision of the American Automobile Association, which will cooperate with Mr. Scott in every way possible.

Instead of the rather uncomfortable, and at times untrustworthy, prairie-schooners or Conestoga wagons, these 1921 pioneers will ride in the latest model touring-car, equipped with a camp bungalow trailer really luxuriously fitted with electricity, beds and mattresses, gasoline-burning cook-stoves, and every modern convenience. Instead of the never-ending cutting and hacking through unbroken forest land so that ox-team and prairie-schooner might pass, the Scott Caravan will have a variety of routes and passable roads from which to choose. The worst hardships to be endured will be a chance flat tire or a too muddy road where the car may have to be hauled out. In place of the laborious twelve miles a day, the maximum speed of the ox-drawn cart, a sensible, steady twelve-miles-an-hour pace will soon bring the caravan to its destination. Starvation was the Grim Spectre which haunted the pioneer everywhere, but these modern pioneers, whose route will take them through the great food belt of the country, will more likely be oversupplied than in want of food. Instead of hunting for suitable camping spots, with the attendant search for water and the terror of wild beasts and marauding Indians, there is hardly a community through which the Scott Caravan will pass which does not boast of a modernly equipped and policed automobile camp site, where water, electric lights, wash-tubs, gas-stoves, and every possible comfort, to say nothing of a hearty welcome, is provided for the itinerant motorist.

Tired of the strenuous life of the Big City and its attendant worries, William D. Scott, a successful business man, of Brooklyn, N. Y., together with a friend, decided to dispose of their holdings and, with their families, start by automobile for some Far Western State, where they planned purchasing adjoining ranches and so settle down to a quiet life of peace and plenty. Both of these men are ardent motor tourists, having spent many summers in touring the country, and the idea of this extended trip grew from their experiences. Several more friends heard of their contemplated venture and begged to be allowed to join the party. From their persistent demands, in Mr. Scott's mind grew the larger idea of starting a colony of persons who, like himself, wanted to shake the dust of the city from their feet and get back again to the land.

Mr. Scott then wrote to a number of commercial organizations and city and State officials throughout the West. The reply which most interested him was from Gov. D. W. Davis, of Idaho, who told him of a newly irrigated portion of southern Idaho which was then available for settlers. After visiting the land, which is near the Nevada line, in the Snake River Valley, Mr. Scott decided this was the El Dorado he was seeking. Its fine location at an altitude of 2,500 feet, the brilliant-hued cañons, the trout-filled streams near by, its easy accessibility to good-sized towns, all made their appeal. It was the ideal spot for an ideal community. He took an option on 5,120 acres at $125 an acre, including permanent water rights, and this parcel he divided into 128 forty-acre tracts. Then he returned to Brooklyn and began to organize his caravan.

"Since the project became known to the public," said Mr. Scott, "I have been overwhelmed with applications from would-be

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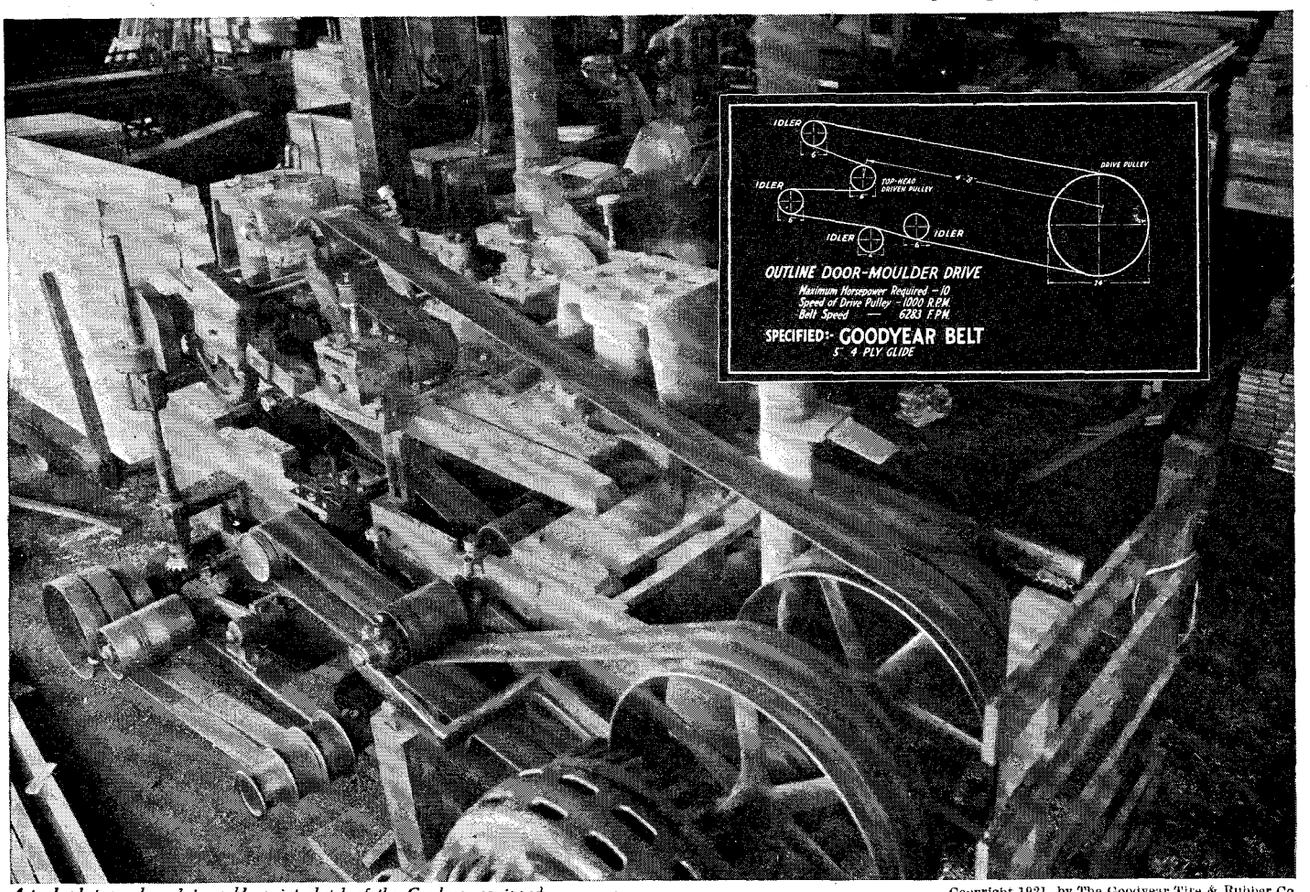

Actual photograph and inset blueprint sketch of the Goodyear-equipped door-moulder drive in the plant of the Pacific Door & Sash Company

Copyright 1921, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

The Door-Moulder Drive—and the G.T.M.

The superintendent believed the belts they were using in the plant of the Pacific Door & Sash Company, of Los Angeles, California, could not be improved upon; for they were the best of many kinds the company had tried.

But he was reasonable about it, and he could see the point made by the G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—that the most economical and long-lived belt was the belt that was *specified to its work*. So he agreed to test the Goodyear Analysis Plan on a single drive.

The drive he picked out was the plant terror—the door-moulder drive—a hard, high-speed, belt-eating drive, with an action that subjected its belting to an unusual amount of flexing. Four months was the longest any belt had stood up to the door-moulder punishment.

The G. T. M. noted every fact about the drive. The superintendent co-operated by supplying data on operating conditions peculiar to the plant. A Goodyear Glide Belt, 5-inch, 4-ply, which is specially constructed for fast, hard work, was recommended.

The Goodyear Glide hung to the door-moulder for nine months—more than double the life of the best previous belting. Moreover, because of its pulley-gripping qualities, slippage was reduced to a minimum.

Goodyear Belts sometimes cost more to buy, but this one had the added virtue of costing only two-thirds the price of the belt it replaced. So, considering its long life, its economy was nearly four times greater than its predecessor's. That convinced the superintendent. He had the G. T. M. analyze every drive in the mill. Another Glide is now mastering the door-moulder, and 25 other drives are equipped with Goodyear Belts.

If you want better belting, at lower actual cost, for a single drive or an entire plant, it will pay you to call in the G. T. M. There is one in your neighborhood. For further information about the Goodyear Analysis Plan or about the reliable performance of Goodyear Conveyor and Transmission Belts in your particular industry, write to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOODYEAR

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ranchers. It is interesting to know how many folks want to return to the farms. The caravan is limited, however, to 128 families. I have had more than twice that many applications. Every family accepted for membership in the caravan has been carefully investigated as to character and financial standing, and everything possible has been done to make up a congenial 100 per cent. American community, with each person acceptable to the other."

The leader of these modern pioneers explains that the automobile caravan idea for traveling to the property has much to recommend it. "I stopt to figure out that if every one of these families of five went by train it would cost them $700 or more for railroad fare," he says:

"Wasn't it better business to invest this money in an automobile than in railroad fares? The trip itself will give them something to talk about all their lives. Then, too, motor-cars are quite necessary on the ranch, anyway, and if they had to purchase them out there the expense would probably be prohibitive.

"We are going out in new cars. Every one of them will be the same model and the same make. Each family will have a trailer. This particular trailer is so arranged as to be useful for hauling purposes when we go to the near-by towns. The bungalow, which sleeps six persons, will be used *en route* and as a temporary home at the tract until we build our own homes.

"This is not a rich man's nor is it a poor man's venture. The applicants range from factory foremen to persons of independent means. All are tired of city life and want to take their families back to the land. No one will be accepted who has less than $3,000. There must be enough money to pay for the expenses of the trip and there must be sufficient money left upon which to live until the first crops are sold.

"This is not a money-making scheme, either. There is 'no dark gentleman in the wood-pile.' Each of us will have an equal amount of land, for which he pays a uniform price, and each should have, if he is as industrious as his neighbor, the same returns. Naturally, the responsibility of an undertaking of this kind is very great, and we must have nothing to retard our progress nor mar our success. I think our plans will be carried out satisfactorily, and this point will be demonstrated."

That a motor-caravan can be successfully undertaken was demonstrated last summer by the Northwest members of the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs, whose annual convention was held in Stockton, Cal., in June. More than 100 cars left Seattle, Wash., for Stockton, and this procession of cars was viewed with much interest as it passed through Washington, Oregon, and California. The original schedule of time was maintained without a break. There was not a mishap. The evening stops at automobile camp sites along the way were comfortable and jolly, and every one in the caravan voted that automobile touring was the only way to go to a convention. Those who were less adventuresome and had experienced a hot, two-day train trip ruefully agreed with them.

The New York *World*, which sends the new homesteaders on their way with a bit of editorial congratulation and advice, comments on a general tendency to return to the land. Farming is one of the industries that has profited by the general business depression, observes *The World*, which finds a good prospect even for tenants of some so-called "abandoned" farms. Recently, we are told:

Sharply contrasting conditions of employment are revealed in reports of the rural and urban labor situation. On the farms there are plenty of workers as against a scarcity in recent years, and plenty of work for them, but at lower wages. Men who left the farm for the factory and shipyard under the lure of war wages have returned in numbers. Many ex-service men are in the fields, and it is "like the good old times" for the farmer, who no longer has to watch his crops rot in the ground for lack of help to gather them. An interesting aspect of the situation is the notable reduction in the number of farms in the West once classified as "abandoned."

More abundant crops harvested at a lower labor cost should mean cheaper food for the consumer without loss of income to the grower. There will be less incentive to hold wheat for higher prices.

On the other hand, as against this exhibit of thriving industry on the farms, 400,000 men and women workers of New York City are reported as without employment. This is nearly one-fifth of the total working force of the city and represents a lamentable amount of industrial idleness. Apparently the back-to-the-land swing has had no appreciable effect on this element of urban labor. It must await the revival of business for its general reabsorption.

"COME OVER AND HELP US," RUSSIA BEGS AMERICAN CAPITALISM

"BUSINESS FIRST and politics afterward," is the moral which the world in general, and a writer in *Leslie's Weekly* in particular, find in the change that has lately come over the spirit of the Russian dream. The *Leslie* writer, more closely in touch than most others with the powers that be in the Bolshevik Republic, has received a personal letter from the Russian leader, Juvenal Maximoff, called "the spokesman to western Europe and America for that part of the Russian administration that thinks in terms of food, clothing, housing, and transportation." Mr. Maximoff argues at length that, both for the sake of Russia and the rest of the world, American business organizers and engineers ought to pitch in and help the Russian state immediately. We ought to do this for the sake of the rest of the world, including ourselves, he argues, because every modern civilization, sooner or later, is going to collapse into much the same limbo which Russia now occupies. Whether or not he may be conceded to make out a case along this line, his argument that Russia needs the assistance of American capitalism seems to be based on first-hand information and unanswerable arguments. Russia is in somewhat the state of a country in which catastrophes have become epidemic, suggests Charles Ferguson, the business writer, to whom Maximoff communicated his troubles. Mr. Ferguson explains, in *Leslie's Weekly:*

Now, we in America have had our tastes of devastation from earthquake, fire, and flood, devastation involving, not the entire country as in Russia, but a bit here and there, now and then. And in every such emergency the community affected has turned for leadership in the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction, not to its nominal leaders, the politicians and office-holders, but to its real leaders, the big engineers and business executives to whom it owes its life-sustaining organization for production. Thus the group of business men who took charge of Dayton, Ohio, during the week of its historic inundation have pleasant anecdotes to tell about the temporary evanishment of the city government, and how they remembered its existence and the decency of being polite to it only when the flood had subsided and order had been restored. . . . . .

Those who have had personal dealings with an earthquake or with a great famine, fire, or flood will be the first to understand, therefore, this newest proposal from Russia addrest, not to our Government, but to our engineers and captains of industry—the proposal, briefly, that these men, with a few others of their kind drawn from Russia and Europe, form a committee or consortium which shall function as a supergovernment at Moscow, and by a comprehensive, modern, thoroughgoing organization of the nation for productive rehabilitation lift it out of the quicksands of its present plight onto the firm ground of prosperity.

Maximoff, who now sends this rather intimate appeal for help, is counted among the more liberal of the Bolsheviki. "It may be inferred from the documents he sends to America," writes Mr. Ferguson, "that he counts Lenine as chief among those to whom Bolshevism has become an obstacle and a burden." In the communication, which is quoted at length, the Bolshevik authority writes:

"The crisis in Russia is due to many causes. The most important is our lack of men fit for business. This is not specially the fault of the Bolsheviki, but of all the antecedents of our Russian education. We were brought up on mere languages and literature, upon fiction and speculative philosophy. We had no part or lot in the technique and realistic culture of western Europe and America. That is why, when our revolution broke, we naturally fell into the hands of abstractionists and idealogs.

"The former governments of Russia were led by men with the abstracted mentality of jurists; the best positions within the Empire were held by ancient scholars of the Lyceum and the school of jurisprudence. There was no fair room within the old governments for men of business or men of science and the arts. These were rather looked down upon. They were regarded as pariahs. No wonder that in a country where productive ability was despised there could be no progress.

"The revolutions in Russia—that of March, 1917, as well as that of November—were accomplished by people the majority

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SUN OILS

The Edict today is ECONOMY

—here is the solution for motorists

WHAT is it costing you to run your car? How can you reduce that cost? You are vitally interested in lessening repairs, costs of gasoline and oil and depreciation.

What has been the average motorist's attitude?

Cars have been operated with little thought as to cost. Certain expenses seemed unavoidable.

Big repair bills were paid without thought as to their cause. Frequent removal of carbon, grinding of valves, renewing of bearings, and reboring of cylinders were considered necessary.

Low gasoline and oil mileages have given little or no concern. Cars were not expected to last more than a few seasons—rapid depreciation caused no alarm.

And the reason for this enormous and needless waste has been—*the vast majority of motorists have kept asking for just "oil" !*

They failed to realize that proper lubrication was the most important element in motor car operation. They bought oil instead of *lubrication.*

A new day has dawned! Motorists are beginning to think. They are looking for a solution to the problem of car expense.

At this opportune moment—a moment of vital importance to every car owner—comes the answer—SUNOCO—the non-compounded motor oil—"the Greatest Achievement in Motor Lubrication."

SUNOCO Motor Oil is proving every day that it is the one big opportunity to reduce repair costs and increase the service value of both passenger and commercial cars.

The success of SUNOCO has been immediate and unprecedented. Dealers and garages everywhere report a tremendous and increasing business. More and more are handling no other lubricant than SUNOCO.

Begin using SUNOCO at once. Drive your car to the nearest SUNOCO dealer. Have your crankcase drained, cleaned and filled with the type of SUNOCO specified for your particular car in the "Sunoco Lubrication Guide." All SUNOCO dealers have this guide.

Be certain that the oil you get is *genuine* SUNOCO of the proper type for your car. Examine the container from which SUNOCO is drawn or, better yet, buy it in sealed cans or drums.

Begin buying *Lubrication* instead of just "oil"

Every motorist should have a copy of "Accurate Lubrication." This booklet tells how to operate your car with greater economy and efficiency. It is free.

Ask your dealer or write us for a copy at once and give the name and address of your dealer.

SUN COMPANY

Producer and Refiner of Lubricating Oils, Fuel Oil, Gas Oil, Gasoline and other Petroleum Products

More than 1,500,000 gallons of lubricating oils per week **Philadelphia** *Branch Offices and Warehouses in 30 Principal Cities*

SUNOCO

MOTOR OIL

TO THE TRADE—A wonderful sales opportunity is open to progressive dealers who will specialize in Lubrication Service. Write for details of the Sunoco Sales Plan.

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of whom were by education mere jurists and bookmen; hence their vain belief in the salvation-power of decrees, manifestoes, and so on; hence the wanton, vapid devotion to the theories of Marx.

"A great change is very badly needed in Russia, and it must come—but not in the way recommended by the Socialists, the Constitutional Democrats, or the Monarchists. They are now fighting each other for aims that can only accomplish for this unfortunate Russia a deeper prostitution to politics.

"There must be a new government—totally new. It must be composed of men of business and of science and the arts. Financiers and promoters are also necessary. New men are wanted for the industries. These insipid politicians have destroyed the class of Russian workmen. It will be necessary to import skilled labor. We must have three or four million immigrants to begin with and must absorb every year afterward one or two millions. Our territories are far too great to be exploited by a population so weak and thin as ours.

"We must create in Russia a conational or supernational government. Only thus can we safeguard the world from the waste of our resources by selfish or merely nationalistic exploitation. The coal-mines of western Europe will soon be exhausted. We can coal Europe for five hundred years. Our mines must not be disposed of to land-sharks and speculators. The case is the same with our mineral wealth, our forests, our petroleum, and so on. These should all be husbanded for the good of civilization at large.

"And why should the British or western European farmer squeeze himself into the narrow hole of an acre of land while dozens of millions of hectares are lying idle in Russia, badly cultivated by the brutish Russian peasant, who says of himself that he is like the dog lying on the mow: he does not eat hay himself or allow the cow to eat.

"All this must be changed. It will be changed. The present is by far the better time for the change—better than any future time. I hope that American men of standing will offer their assistance to our Bolshevik leaders. It will then be possible to create an adequate government that will be able to model Russia into such a shape that humanity will tide over the present universal crisis—a crisis far more serious than the British and the Americans generally suppose. They will understand when the revolution sweeps their personal existence into the abyss where we Russians have fallen. In England, in Europe at large, the revolution will be far more cruel, atrocious, merciless than it was and is in Russia.

"And there is no power in the police to stop the drift toward such disaster. The revolution can not be prevented by military power or the forces of politics. It can be prevented only by economic reorganization—beginning in Russia. The Government of Russia must be changed, by way of evolution, from the present political government by party men into a conational business government.

"Such a change will be disastrous only to those who are fit for nothing but parasitism, *i.e.*, to the politicians. Communists, Socialists, Monarchists, Constitutional Democrats will all go. These Constitutional Democrats call themselves 'the party of the freedom of the people'—a very pompous denomination and wholly undeserved."

Maximoff offers a plan for a new kind of government in Moscow. With very little help from America, he feels, the Russian Government can be thrown into the hands of the technicians. He argues in favor of such a régime:

"I am absolutely certain that the remedy prescribed by Lloyd George and followed by other countries is not the right way to stop the spread of Communism. The only solution is to establish at Moscow a wholly different kind of government. This new government must be composed partly of Russian economists and men of business such as Lenine, Rykoff, Larin, and Lomoff, including members of the Council of Labor and Defense and special committees of the Higher Council of National Economy; on the other hand, it must be composed in part of foreign consulting engineers, financiers, and great industrials representing science, art, and technics of every description. This is feasible. The soil is prepared in Moscow. I am proud to have helped prepare it.

"I know, too, that this idea will be welcomed by other governments. I am not yet in a position to name these other governments.

"Of all governments and nations concerned, the Russians themselves are most in need of the change. They would, I think, be most ready to execute it if adequately advised.

"I am sure that if an association of American business men, consulting engineers, technicians, and scientists will make an offer *direct to Lenine*" (the underscoring should be noted) "to take part in the Moscow Government—for the purpose of creating a new era in the management of Russia—they will be welcomed.

"Lenine will consent to a gradual transformation of the present unbusinesslike government of Russia into a scientific business government.

"In this business government Americans, in association with men of science from the other great industrial countries, will possess a predominant power. They will be trustees of the capital invested from abroad in Russian concessions.

"There is only one difficulty. There are among the Communists men of no value who will stick to their positions by hook or crook and will raise an outcry of treason to Marx and the Socialist saints. But if the external governments concerned will assure the Russian Government that there is no other way to get the capital necessary for Russian development, the too fervent Socialists will soon be pacified."

WHERE THE JITNEY SCOOTS THROUGH THE JUNGLE

"GO UP THE KASAI RIVER to Djoko Punda and you believe, despite the background of tropical vegetation and the ever-present naked savage, that for the moment you are back in the United States. You see American jitneys scooting through the jungle. . . ." All this is in the heart of darkest Africa, in the southern part of the Belgian Kongo, where that indefatigable correspondent and special writer, Isaac F. Marcosson, lately found himself in retreat, as he says, from the mess that the Great War had made of most of the rest of the world. He found Africa a relief after the barbarism and savagery of Europe: The land seemed civilized, settled, and pleasantly "human" by contrast with the unsettled and bloodthirsty new nations created by the war. The sight of "American jitneys scooting through the jungle" inspired him with pleasant ideas of "Yankee energy and vitality." In this remote spot, thanks to the liberal policy of the Belgian Government, America is really developing a colonial enterprise, even tho her name is not on the map. At Djoko Punda, in addition to the jungle-scooting jitneys, says Mr. Marcosson, "you watch five-ton American tractors hauling heavy loads along the sandy roads; you hear American slang and banter on all sides; and if you are lucky enough to be invited to a meal you get American hot cakes with real American maple syrup." A little farther up the same river, he continues in his new volume, "An African Adventure" (John Lane):

Tshikapa, which means "belt," is a Little America in every sense. It commands the junction of the Tshikapa and Kasai rivers. There are dozens of substantial brick dwellings, offices, warehouses, machine-shops, and a hospital. For a hundred miles to the Angola border and far beyond, the Yankee has cut motor roads and set up civilization generally. You see American thoroughness on all sides, even in the immense native villages where the mine employees live. Instead of having compounds the company encourages the blacks to establish their own settlements and live their own lives. It makes them more contented and therefore more efficient, and it establishes a colony of permanent workers. When the native is confined to a compound he gets restless and wants to go back home. The Americans are helping to solve the Kongo labor problem.

At Tshikapa you hear good old United States spoken with every dialectic flavor from New England hardness to Texas drawl. In charge of all the operations in the field was Doyle, a clear-cut, upstanding American engineer who had served out his apprenticeship in the Angola jungles, where he was a member of one of the first American prospecting parties. With his wife he lived in a large brick bungalow, and I was their guest in it during my entire stay in the diamond-fields. Too much can not be said of the faith and fortitude of these women who share their husband's fortunes out at the frontiers of civilization.

At Tshikapa there were other white women, including Mrs. Dunn, who had recently converted her hospitable home into a small maternity hospital. Only a few weeks before my arrival Mrs. Edwin Barclay, wife of the manager of the Mabonda Mine, had given birth to a girl baby under its roof, and I was taken over at once to see the latest addition to the American colony.

On the day of my arrival the natives employed at this mine had sent Mrs. Barclay a gift of fifty newly laid eggs as a present for the baby. Accompanying it was a rude note scrawled by one of the foremen who had attended a Presbyterian mission school. The birth of a white baby is always a great event in the Kongo.

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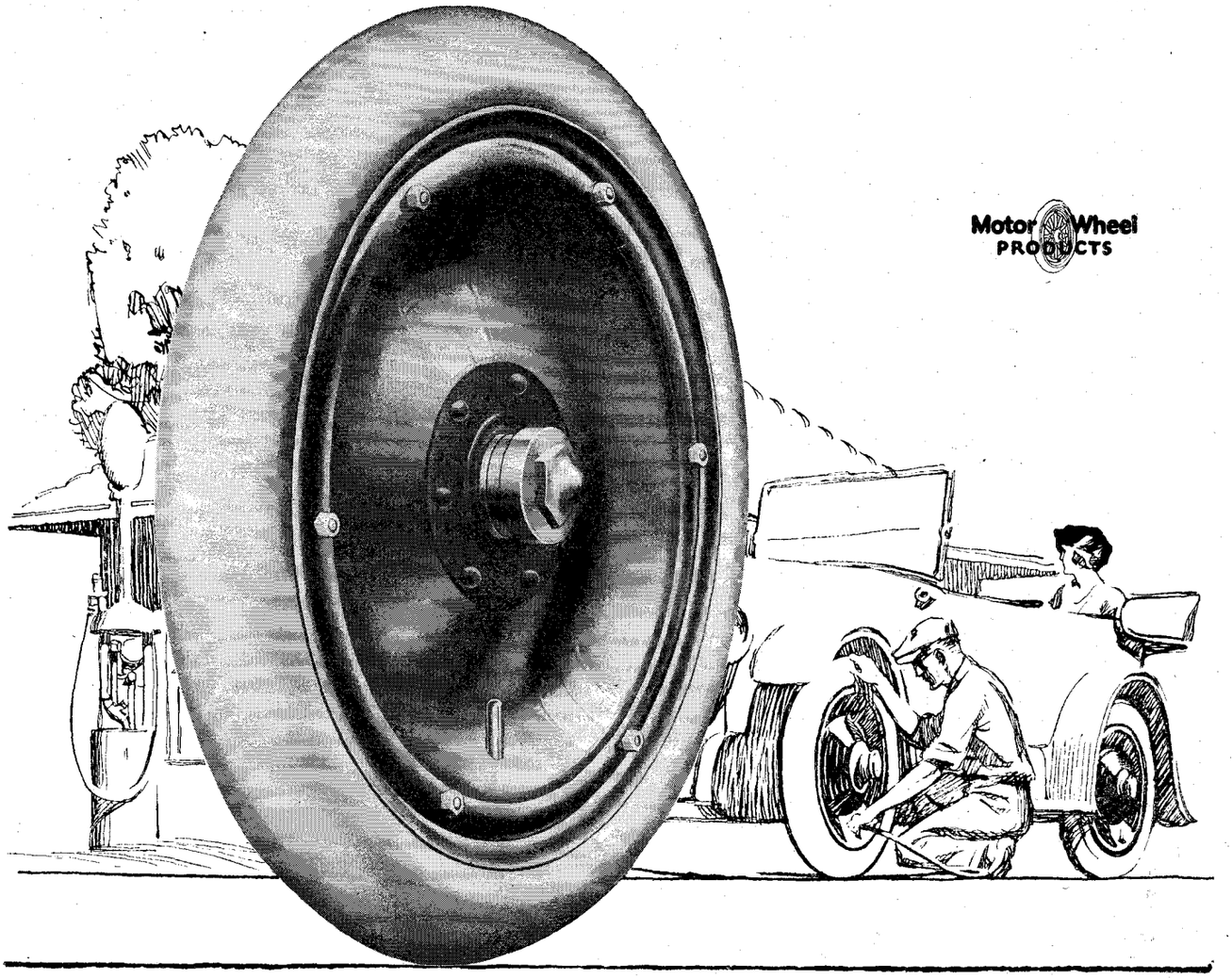

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When Mrs. Barclay returned to her home a grand celebration was held and the natives feasted and danced in honor of the infant.

There is a delightful social life at Tshikapa. Most of the mines, which are mainly in charge of American engineers, are within a day's traveling distance in a teapoy and much nearer by automobile. Some of the managers have their families with them, and they forgather at the main post every Sunday. On Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July, and Christmas there is always a big rally, which includes a dance and vaudeville show in the men's mess hall. The Stars and Stripes are unfurled to the African breeze and the old days in the States recalled. It is real community life on the fringe of the jungle.

I was struck with the big difference between the Kongo diamond-fields and those at Kimberley. In South Africa the mines are gaping gashes in the earth thousands of feet wide and thousands deep. They are all "pipes" which are formed by volcanic eruption. These pipes are the real source of the diamonds. The precious blue ground which contains the stones is spread out on immense "floors" to decompose under sun and rain. Afterward it is broken in crushers and goes through a series of mechanical transformations. The diamonds are separated from the concentrates on a pulsating table covered with vaseline. The gems cling to the oleaginous substance. It is an elaborate process.

The Kongo mines are alluvial, and every creek and river-bed is therefore a potential diamond-mine. The only labor necessary is to remove the upper layer of earth—the "overburden," as it is termed—dig up the gravel, shake it out, and you have the concentrate from which a naked savage can pick the precious stones. They are precisely like the mines of German Southwest Africa. So far no "pipes" have been discovered in the Kasai basin. Many indications have been found, and it is inevitable that they will be located in time. The diamond-bearing earth sometimes travels very far from its base, and the American engineers in the Kongo with whom I talked are convinced that these volcanic formations, which usually produce large stones, lie far up in the Kasai hills. The diamond-bearing area of the Belgian Kongo and Angola covers nearly eight thousand square miles and only 5 per cent. has been prospected. There is not the slightest doubt that one of the greatest diamond-fields ever known is in the making here.

Now for a real human-interest detail. At Kimberley the Zulus and Kaffirs know the value of the diamond and there was formerly considerable filching. All the workers are segregated in barbed-wire compounds and kept under constant surveillance. At the end of their period of service they remain in custody for two weeks in order to make certain that they have not swallowed any stones.

The Kongo natives do not know what a diamond really is. The majority believe that it is simply a piece of glass employed in the making of bottles, and there are a good many bottles of various kinds in the colony. Hence no watch is kept on the hundreds of Balubas who are mainly employed in the task of picking out the glittering jewels. During the past five years, when the product in the Kongo fields has grown steadily, not a single karat has been stolen. The same situation obtains in the Angola fields.

It is difficult to imagine, says the writer, that these Kongo diamond-mines were mere patches of jungle a few years ago. The task of exploitation has been an immense one. Before the simplest mine can be operated the dense forest must be cleared and the river-beds drained. Every day the mine manager is confronted with some problem which tests his ingenuity and resource. Only the Anglo-Saxon could hold his own amid these trying circumstances. No less difficult were the natives themselves. Before the advent of the American engineers, industry was unknown in the Upper Kasai. We read on:

The only organized activity was the harvesting of rubber, and that was rather a haphazard performance. With the opening of the mines thousands of untrained blacks had to be drawn into organized service. They had never even seen the implements of labor employed by the whites. When they were given wheelbarrows and told to fill and transport the earth, they placed the barrows on their heads and carried them to the designated place. They repeated the same act with shovels.

The Yankees have thoroughly imprest the value and the nobility of labor. I asked one of the employees at a diamond-mine what he thought of the Americans. His reply was, "Americans and work were born on the same day."

The labor of opening up the virgin land was only one phase. Every piece of machinery and every tin of food had to be transported thousands of miles, and this condition still obtains. The motor road from Djoko Punda to Kabambaie was hacked by American engineers through the jungle. It is comparatively easy to get supplies to Djoko Punda, altho everything must be shifted from railway to boat several times. Between Djoko Punda and Tshikapa the material is hauled in motor-trucks and ox-drawn wagons or conveyed on the heads of porters to Kabambaie. Some of it is transshipped to whale-boats and paddled up to Tshikapa, and the remainder continues in the wagons overland. During 1920 seven hundred and fifty tons of freight were hauled from Djoko Punda in this laborious way.

At the time of my visit there were twelve going mines in the Kongo field, and three new ones were in various stages of advancement. The Forminière engineers also operate the diamond concessions of the Kasai Company and the Bas Kongo Katanga Railway which will run from the Katanga to Kinshassa.

More than twelve thousand natives are employed throughout the Kongo area alone, and nowhere have I seen a more contented lot of blacks. The Forminière obtains this good will by wisely keeping the price of trade goods such as salt and calico at the prewar rate. It is an admirable investment. This merchandise is practically the legal tender of the jungle. With a cup of salt a black man can start an endless chain of trading that will net him a considerable assortment of articles in time.

The principal natives in the Upper Kasai are the Balubas, who bear the same relation to this area as the Bangalas do to the Upper Kongo. The men are big, strong, and fairly intelligent. The principal tribal mark is the absence of the two upper central incisor teeth. These are usually knocked out in early boyhood. No Baluba can marry until he can show this gaping space in his mouth. Altho the natives abuse their teeth by removing them or filing them down to points, they take excellent care of the remaining ivories. Many polish the teeth with a stick and wash their mouths several times a day. The same can not be said of many civilized persons.

I observed that the families in the Upper Kasai were much more numerous than elsewhere in the Kongo. A Bangala or Batetela woman usually has one child and then goes out of the baby business. In the region dominated by the Forminière it is no infrequent thing to see three or four children in a household. A woman who bears twins is not only hailed as a real benefactress, but the village looks upon the occasion as a good omen. This is in direct contrast with the state of mind in East Africa, for example, where one twin is invariably killed.

I encountered an interesting situation concerning twins when I visited the Mabonda Mine. This is one of the largest in the Kongo field. Barclay, the big-boned American manager, formerly conducted engineering operations in the southern part of America. He therefore knows the negro psychology, and the result is that he conducts a sort of amiable and paternalistic little kingdom all his own. The natives all come to him with their troubles, and he is their friend, philosopher, and guide.

After lunch one day he asked me if I would like to talk to a native who had a story. When I exprest assent he took me out to a shed near by and there I saw a husky Baluba who was laboring under some excitement. The reason was droll. Four days before, his wife had given birth to twins and there was great excitement in the village. The natives, however, refused to have anything to do with him because, to use their phrase, "he was too strong." His wife did not come under this ban and was the center of jubilation and gesticulation. The poor husband was a sort of heroic outcast, and had to come to Barclay to get some food and a drink of palm wine to revive his drooping spirits.

The output in the Kongo diamond area has grown from a few thousand karats to hundreds of thousands of karats a year. The stones are small but clear and brilliant. This yield is an unsatisfactory evidence of the richness of the domain. The ore reserves are more than 10 per cent. of the yearly output and the surface of the concession has scarcely been scratched. Experienced diamond men say that a diamond in the ground is worth two in the market. It is this element of the unknown that gives the Kongo field one of its principal potentialities.

The Kongo diamond-fields are merely a part of the Forminière treasure-trove. Over in Angola the concession is eight times larger in area, the stones are bigger, and with adequate exploitation should surpass the parent production in a few years. Six mines are already in operation and three more have been staked out. The Angola mines are alluvial and are operated precisely like those in Belgian territory. The principal post of this area is Dundu, which is about forty miles from the Kongo border.

As I looked at these mines with their thousands of grinning natives and heard the rattle of gravel in the "jigs" my mind went back to Kimberley and the immense part that its glittering wealth played in determining the economic fate of South Africa. Long before the gold "rush" opened up in the Rand, the diamond-mines had given the southern section of the continent a rebirth of prosperity. Will the Kongo mines perform the same service for the Kongo? In any event they will be a determining factor in the future world diamond output.

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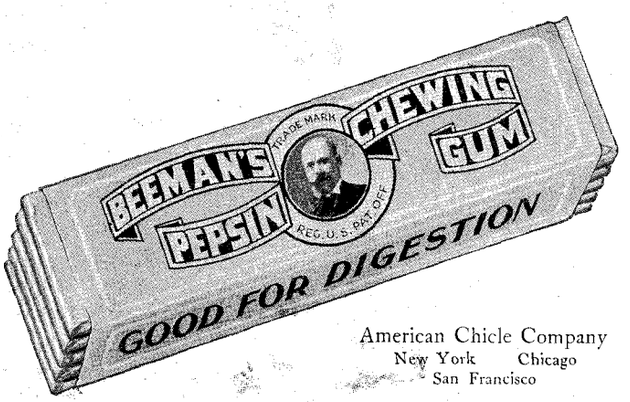

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CHICLE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

A HARVEST HAND HANDS A BOUQUET TO HIS BOSSES

THE secret is out! "What Harvest Hands Think of You" is the title of an article by editor Samuel O. Rice in *Capper's Farmer* and he doesn't tell the farmers who read the article what the hands really do think until he is pretty well through his second paragraph. On the whole, he concludes, the harvest hands who go to the wheat-fields every summer "think that in no place in the world can they go on a hike for a job and be assured of as good treatment and as good food as in the American wheat-belt at harvest time." That's why they always come back the next year. Editor Rice knows what he is talking about because for the last four years he has followed the harvest, working as a hand with the rest of the migrating laborers in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. He has heard of unfair treatment by farmers, but he has never experienced any himself, and, in fact, the only mistreatment of hands he has seen has been "by an occasional pin-head town marshal or constable." The most interesting part of Mr. Rice's story is his account of some of the other hands who became his temporary buddies. He came into Larned, Kan., last year, with a grocery salesman who was following the harvest in a flivver. They found that the enterprising Kansas town provided its industrious and useful summer guests a free lounging-room with baths and other conveniences. There the two joined "a reformed bootlegger who used to run whisky from Kansas City up to Sabetha, Kan.", and "a reformed oil-stock salesman who had been a medical student before he decided to get rich quick." They picked up a young pharmacist from Jersey City and all five went along in the flivver into the Kansas wheat-fields. Everywhere, says Mr. Rice, with an editorial bow to his farmer readers, "everywhere we worked, they met us half-way." In particular, he will never forget the kindly, plain, farm home where the "rather shallow, grouchy" young pharmacist became acutely ill and where he was treated like one of the family. The editor, disguised as a farm-hand, next "ganged up" with Lieut. Frank Leguia, "a Basque with five citations by the French Army, and roughing it in America to get rid of war-memories." As he tells it:

> Leguia, a teacher of French in an Eastern girls' school, Dave, a hard-rock miner from Tonapah, Nev., and I went to work on the farm of a strange, silent, severe-appearing, bearded man who belonged to a religious colony.
>
> I guess Dave is a good miner and a fine man, but he was one rotten farm-hand. It was his first experience on a farm and the first morning he was told to take a team

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and wagon and go somewhere for something. Never before had he put harness on a horse and never before or since has a team been harnessed as Dave harnessed that one. Fortunately, we got things straightened out before any damage was done, except that I strained half my rib muscles laughing at Dave trying to turn a corner with both left-hand reins on the near horse and both right-hand reins on the off horse. But the farmer never cracked a smile in Dave's presence; seemed afraid he might hurt Dave's feelings.

The four of us stuck together till we got to Hill City, Kan., where with fifty others we piled off the train and not a farmer or a job in sight, and half the boys were broke, some of them hungry.

"Don't worry, boys, we'll get you jobs and we'll guarantee that you don't go hungry," a tall, thin Hill Cityan volunteered. And they did. In fact, that sort of thing was typical of the treatment of harvest hands almost everywhere I have been, except for the occasional grafting marshal or constable.

I joined up with a "working stiff" from Chicago and a steel-mill man from Pittsburgh—there's no kind of man that can not be found among the harvest-hand army. The steel-mill man, a big husky, had a bad hand from pitch-fork blisters when he worked in a header-box. He couldn't stand it. He thinks you work too hard for what you get out of it. He grumblingly headed East when the "working stiff" and I went to Nebraska.

The "working stiff" is the hard-boiled laborer who fills the city bunk-houses and follows the big construction jobs. He is undoubtedly the worst harvest hand of all. He is physically able to be the best, very often; he has a resourceful sort of cunning, but he is restless, dissatisfied, eternally arguing, and often quarrelsome. He looks down on farmers as slow-witted capitalists. But he is the boy to handle the small-town marshal or constable. He does it with a neatness that is sweet and awful to hear. I couldn't tell whether my 'working stiff" buddy was half bluff or a real he-man, and after our second quarrel I got scared of him and took an old carpenter from Peoria, Ill., as my side partner.

There is the best harvest hand in the land, the old fellows between sixty and seventy. They are slow, but they are always there, while the rest of us are running off to town at night or grumbling sleepily in the morning. There is no doubt about it, the old men who follow the harvest are far and beyond the best hands and they respect the farmer.

College boys usually are good hands, if they aren't equipped with high-priced automobiles, as are some of them. One of that sort picked me up near Hastings, Neb. He was from Kansas City, had a beautiful eight-cylinder car, and felt about as much responsibility as did the "working stiff." The second morning we went to work together the farmer told this boy to crank the tractor. The boy took two whirls at it, laughed, said he might blister his hand, and quit the job. The farmer told him straight-out where to head in, which was more sweet listening. But it wasn't anything worse than this class thinks of every farmer.

Harvest time is again at hand and pretty soon, says Mr. Rice, "I'll go into the harvest-field and maybe I'll run across a Wall Street broker or a deep-sea sailor and maybe they will harness horses in the hilarious way that was Dave's. It will be worth going miles to see."

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

ANOTHER MAIN STREET

ONE of the latest writers to pillory the unfortunate Middle West is Mr. Booth Tarkington, who in his "Alice Adams" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) has given us a rather appalling study of pretense, vulgarity, and social aspirations which, according to the newest fashion in fiction, are more prevalent west of the Alleghanies than on the eastern seaboard.

The Adams family, father, mother, son, and daughter, inhabit a small and ugly house in a thriving Western town. At the opening of the story Mr. Adams is slowly convalescing from a severe illness, during which time his salary has been paid and he himself regularly visited by his employer, Mr. J. A. Lamb. Adams has not been very successful in life; he has managed to support his family and to get his son Walter a job with his own employers, but that is about all. His wife is a slipshod, discontented woman, holding a grudge against her husband because he has failed to become rich, and fulfils her maternal obligations by insisting that Walter, of whose habits and pursuits she knows nothing, "is a good boy," and bringing up her daughter in entire ignorance of anything useful, trusting to her undeniable good looks to provide her with a well-to-do husband. Some of us have never happened to come across such a family, but the author's description is entirely convincing, its truth can not be questioned—such people exist.

Alice, of course, has been to school with the girls of the place, knows them all, and so far has been accepted as one of themselves, but as time goes on her want of "background," be it that of family or money (the author does not suggest character), begins to tell, and Alice finds herself left out of parties where she would gladly have gone, and, when she is asked, is often made to feel herself an outsider. She is quite clever enough to realize her position, but not sufficiently so to know that nothing can save her but a frank acceptance of facts and an abandonment of all pretense. Things are at this stage when a large party is given by the daughter of one of the richest men in town, and Alice contrives to secure an invitation for her brother as well as herself. Tokens of her waning vogue are plainly visible; invitations to dance are eagerly welcomed from the less desirable young men present, so that it seems a providence when Mr. Arthur Russell, the new arrival in town, for whom the party is given, and a cousin of her hostess, asks for an introduction and is plainly smitten with Alice's charms.

And now begins a strenuous time for the girl. Russell, being a stranger, knows nothing of the estimation in which Alice and her family are held, and to keep him in this state of ignorance is her only chance. To this end she bends all her energies, exerting also her powers of fascination, much attracted by Russell, and hoping to secure him for a husband. Her methods are crude, she does not always stick to the truth, and the pursuit of the reluctant male is not an elevating one, but in spite of her vanity and foolishness there is a suggestion of better things about Alice, and the reader feels some sympathy for her.

In the meantime Mrs. Adams's maternal solicitude has reached the point of perceiving that their lack of money is imposing great hardships upon Alice, who can not spend upon her clothes and herself a tenth of what some of her friends do. Like the average short-sighted American parent she asks little for herself provided her children may have all they desire. For some time she has been urging her husband to give up the position which at least provides them with a living and go into the manufacture of a liquid glue. Years before, Mr. Lamb had considered embarking upon this business and had employed Adams and a fellow clerk to make certain researches and experiments which had resulted in the development of a formula for making the stuff. Mr. Lamb had never seen his way to establishing the factory, the fellow clerk was dead, and Mrs. Adams, who could never be brought to see that the formula was the property of Mr. Lamb, had of late become insistent that her husband should go into the business himself, and by dint of persistent nagging and harping upon Alice's hard lot she accomplishes her purpose.

Mr. Adams on his recovery resigns his position, tho with many misgivings, and with every dollar he can raise or borrow starts to manufacture glue according to the process to which he has no right. In the meantime Russell continues his calls upon Alice, which she ingeniously contrives shall not be known to the world at large, and Mrs. Adams, true to the gospel of pretense, considers the time has arrived to ask him to dinner and show him they know how to do things properly. The description of this dinner is painfully real and should be printed separately and circulated as a tract in favor of honesty and simplicity. The slovenly waitress, whose cap and apron can not hide her incompetence; the long delays between the courses and their unappetizing nature when they appear; the smell of cooking which haunts the hot little room—Alice's heart sinks as she sees in what her mother's ill-advised enthusiasm is going to result, for when Russell says good night she knows she has seen the last of him. But it is not the unfortunate dinner that has opened the young man's eyes. He has heard his cousins speak of the Adams family, of Mr. Adams's conduct in regard to the glue formula, of young Walter's shady reputation, and the pretentious ways of Alice and her mother. Russell is a well-bred man, and it is his disgust at having been drawn into a sort of intimacy with such people, rather than the poor dinner, that decides his conduct.

Other and more severe misfortunes are in store for the Adams family. Walter leaves town hastily and is discovered to be several hundred dollars short in his accounts. Mr. Lamb, indignant at Adams's conduct in the matter of the glue process, opens a rival factory directly opposite that of his old employee, and the latter, seeing ruin and disgrace before him, breaks down in an angry interview with Mr. Lamb, and is taken back to the bed from which he had lately risen.

But here Mr. Lamb's resentment stops and his kindly nature asserts itself. He buys Adams out, says if restitution is made by the family Walter will not be prosecuted, and restores the old friendly feeling between himself and his former clerk. Mrs. Adams faces reality sufficiently to take some boarders, and Alice, too, has had her lesson. There had always been a certain sterling quality in her which now asserts itself. She turns resolutely away from her social aspirations, and we leave her on her way to fit herself for business. Alice wins out.

The author has succumbed to the craze for detail to the great detriment of his work, and just in so far as he is photographic he is dull. The conversations between Alice and Russell may be literally true, but they are inexcusable in a work of fiction. For the first time Mr. Tarkington is occasionally tiresome.

THE PRINCESS'S PEARLS

HE noticed the woman even before he remarked the magnificent pearls she wore in several great ropes round her neck. Not because she was beautiful, for she was hardly that; almost she was ugly. She was tall, her hair was black, her face square, the features irregular. Yet her air of distinction, her clothes, simple but of a perfection, her look of intellect, all made her noticeable. You saw her, and you did not forget her.

Derrick Merton was an Englishman, fifty, gray-haired, an energetic man, but tired after the long strain of the war, during which he had worked ceaselessly at exhausting and uninteresting jobs because he felt it to be his duty, since he was not allowed to go into the Army. The pressure over, he came near to collapse, and it was his doctor who told him to leave England and have a long rest. Therefore it was that he found himself at Montreux, in Switzerland, toward the end of the autumn of 1919. "After all the weariness of war he longed to look on the vast white solitudes, to see the peaks in the blue, to hear the shuffle of the snow dropping from the branches of pine-trees, to let his eyes wander along the glories of the autumn woods on the lower slopes of the hills which guard Lake Leman. He longed, too, to be in a country that had not been in the war."

No one can better create an atmosphere, can describe an environment with eloquence and yet without any waste words, than Robert Hichens. He gives us the little Swiss town with mastery, its setting of lake and mountains, its clear, thin air, crisp with the nearness of the snows, its peculiar population, aftermath, and backwash of the war. The director of the Hotel Monney chatted with Merton before dinner, giving him a shrewd, brief summing up of the momentary conditions.

"'They are quite abnormal,' he said. 'Many of the people here are refugees. We have Russian aristocrats who are utterly ruined living in the best hotels, Turks who have escaped from their decaying country, Germans and Austrians who would as soon be in hell as in Berlin, which is a playground for bandits, or in starving Vienna. . . . We have here spies whose occupation is lucrative no longer but who still hope to find something shady to do. There are princesses without a penny . . . you may meet in the street any day diplomats who haven't the money to pay

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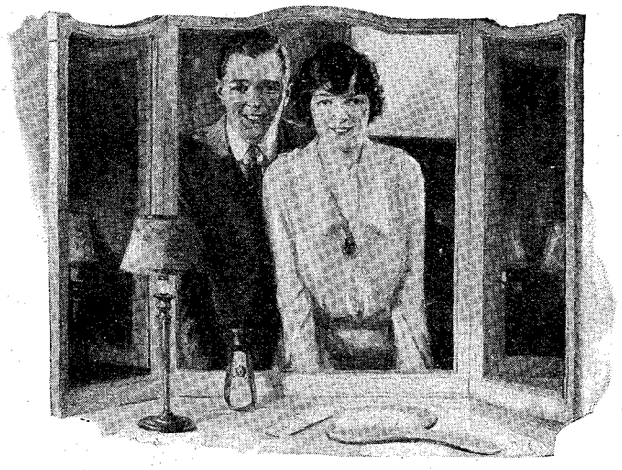

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Ask for this ten-day test. Watch the results of it. See for yourself what it means to your teeth—what it means in your home.

The film problem

Film has been the great tooth problem. A viscous film clings to your teeth, enters crevices and stays. Old ways of brushing do not effectively combat it. So millions of teeth are dimmed and ruined by it.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Combat it daily

Dental science has now found ways to daily combat that film. Careful tests have amply proved them. They are now embodied, with other most important factors, in a dentifrice called Pepsodent.

Millions of people now use this tooth paste, largely by dental advice. A 10-Day Tube is now sent free to everyone who asks.

Its five effects

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. It highly polishes the teeth, so film less easily adheres.

It stimulates the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Modern authorities deem these effects essential. Every use of Pepsodent brings them all.

See the results

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear. Watch the other good effects.

This test, we believe, will bring to your home a new era in teeth cleaning. And benefits you never had before. Mail coupon now.

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A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

for a new pair of trousers . . . Armenians who are only alive because they are beyond Turkish territory. . . . We have, thank heaven for it, a few war-profiteers . . . never has Montreux been like this before. If only one could get right under the surface here, *mon Dieu*, what tragedies would be revealed!'"

And how did this odd mass of broken nobles and impoverished millionaires live in hotels, without money or estates or a job? There were ways. Some lived for the time on the splendor of their names. Some on the proceeds of the jewels they sold—and jewels were not all that was sold in Montreux. Some gambled in the Casino, but there wasn't much in that, since the limit was five francs. Who could tell how they lived? The beggars of the war.

Merton is fascinated by the mystery, the color of the place, by the motley guests of the hotels, by the players at the Casino. He was interested, too, in the dark woman with the pearls. For an instant he wondered, looking at them, whether she were one of the paupers. "But . . . he simply could not imagine a woman of her type as a pauper. She looked as if all the good things, the really distinguished things that make life a song instead of a street cry, must be hers by right."

He is able to perform a slight service for this lady, and when the next day he met her up in Caux, where he had tramped for the pleasure of the exercise and the glory of the snow, he ventured to introduce himself, handing her his card. She took it, read his name, and speaking with a strong foreign accent, but in English, said:

"I am one of the treacherous Russians whom you English despise, no doubt. I am Princess Aranensky."

It was the beginning of a friendship. They were staying at the same hotel, and as the Princess, a woman of forty-five, said, they were both too old to bother with the conventions. She had been living for five years at Montreux and was frankly bored. Her sole companion was another Russian woman from the Baltic provinces, a blonde, bitter, but beautiful creature, who had suffered fearfully in her native country and who held the world responsible for what she had endured. Merton disliked her. But for the Princess he felt a real kinship. He was attracted by her mind, by the sheer force of her personality. Her philosophy he found to be a strange one. A follower of Buddha, she believed in reincarnation, and she longed to visit Asia. But she was a prisoner, for her money was tied up in Russia. Yet, tho she spoke of being poor, she would never allow Merton to pay for anything for her. On their walks, if they lunched anywhere, she paid her share. She bought her own railroad tickets if they rode. "Leave me my self-respect," she said, adding that it was the pauper's one asset.

She appeared to be without illusions. The war, she thought, had left the world worse off. Worse morally, spiritually.

"I feel since the war that nothing matters very much," said the Princess. "And that is a dangerous feeling. It has got hold of nearly every one. . . . I believe one of the most tenacious of all human things is the feeling of aristocracy in one who is born what is called an aristocrat, the feeling which forbids certain things, thought little of by many, to the aristocrat. . . . Well, the war has touched even that feel-

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ing. *Noblesse oblige*—even that has lost half, or more than half, its meaning since the war . . . it is the terrible *Zeitgeist;* it is the spirit of the time."

Derrick Merton finds his stay at Montreux too interesting to desire to leave. He settles down, and the friendship between him and the Princess grows steadily. But she is a mystery to him, despite her frankness.

It is a curious situation. Merton realizes the difficulties in which the Princess is submerged, but it appears impossible to offer her any help. She, who will not even allow him to pay her car-fare, will hardly permit a loan, with no visible means of return on her part. He is a rich man, but the Princess has made it clear to him that their comradeship would cease if he tried to put her under any obligation to him. And then he finds that the Baroness has been to Geneva in an endeavor to sell the wonderful ropes of pearls which Princess Aranensky always wears.

She has failed. The agent whom she saw will only give a ridiculous sum, which could not be accepted. And it is the Baroness who chooses an opportunity to tell this to Merton, and to suggest that he should buy the pearls, worth £12,000, for the £6,000 the Princess hopes to get for them.

Merton hates her too heartily to care to discuss the Princess and her affairs with her. But the idea holds his attention, and in the end he offers to buy the pearls.

He does not tell Anna that it was a suggestion of her companion, but he does beg to be allowed to help her to this extent. He can easily take the jewels to Paris or London and get their full value. She will be doing him a favor. The Princess is inclined to be amused at first, for as she remarks it is easy to see that Merton is not the sort of man who traffics in jewels. However, he finally persuades her to allow the transaction to take place. She agrees, but it is with reluctance. She tells him that she dislikes to have such a transaction with him, and when he asks why, replies:

"I can not tell you why. Do not ask me. Do not even wish me to tell you. But remember, whatever happens, that I had a real regard for you."

After the sale of the pearls, Merton still stays on at Montreux. He is in no hurry to be gone. He does not disguise from himself that he loves the Princess, and he wishes to see as much of her as possible. But she is restless under his presence, and tells him at last that she wants him to go and realize on the jewels, that until he does do this she will feel simply that he has given her six thousand pounds. He goes, but before leaving asks her to be his wife. She refuses, and begs him to take the check back, telling him that she can not take it from him now. He refuses to accept it, asks to be allowed to remain her friend, and goes.

The *dénouement* comes swiftly.

The pearls are false.

"He had been 'done,' swindled grossly. There was no longer any room for doubt about that. In his own eyes he was now ridiculous, contemptible—tragic. . . . . ."

The book does not end just there. There is another, an even stranger meeting, between the Princess and Derrick Merton. Once more they talk together. Once again the extraordinary fascination of the woman exerts its power on the man. His illusions are dead, and yet—

Yet she remains a mystery.

("The Spirit of the Time." By Robert Hichens. The George H. Doran Company).

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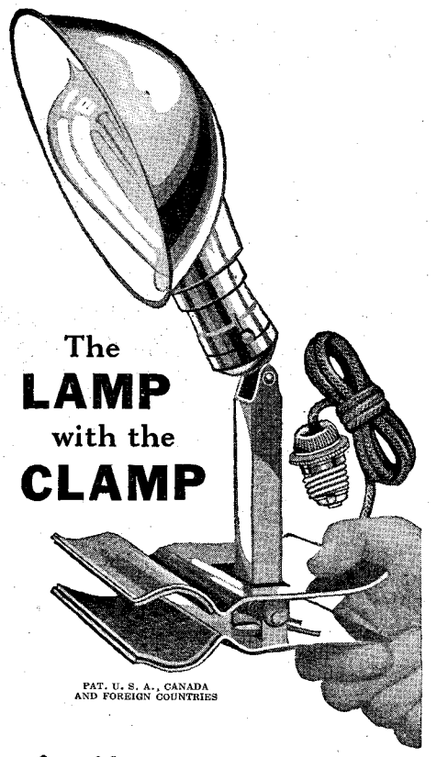

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INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

WHAT BUSINESS CAN LEARN FROM JACK DEMPSEY

SOME people might think that Mr. William Harrison Dempsey should qualify as a first-class business man after earning $300,000 in solid cash in seventeen minutes of fighting from which he emerged without bruise or blemish. But the lesson the business man ought to draw from the prize-fight is based directly on what "Jack" did with his fists. Mr. B. C. Forbes, the financial writer, went to the prize-fight and watched it, mindful of the readers of his magazine and his newspaper articles. He noticed that in the preliminary bouts the boxers didn't try to fight at all in the clinches, but simply waited until they got foot-free. But Dempsey, we are told, really won his fight during the clinches. Mr. Forbes writes on the financial page of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

Altho he had to keep himself thoroughly guarded when in these tight places and had only, according to the experts, about six inches of play for his arms, he kept fighting his opponent every instant—now on the heart, now on the stomach, now on the back of the neck, now on the face. It was palpable to even a novice like myself that this battering-ram method, when in close grips, was certain to wear out Carpentier. The Frenchman appeared to be more scientific, more agile, and much faster when there was plenty of freedom for action. But when he got into grips he didn't keep pounding like Dempsey.

Now what does this mean to the business man of to-day? Simply this: "Business appears to be in the 'clinch' stage. Because of conditions there doesn't seem to be much opportunity for effective action. Nearly everybody is waiting for the deadlock or 'clinch' to end." Well, then, asks Mr. Forbes, "why not try to adopt Dempsey's winning tactics?" "why not keep battering away with as much determination as the world's champion fighter exercised when he found himself in a tight place?" Of course, there are obstacles, and the prevailing tendency is to wait for the end of the deadlock, "yet it has been demonstrated by quite a respectable number of corporations, firms, and individuals that big results can be achieved in face of all these difficulties." Mr. Forbes mentions the fact that the National Cash Register Company "has sold more cash registers during the last six months than in any other half year of its history," that a large food-products concern and several automobile and textile concerns have been able to do a remarkably good business by adopting intensive and aggressive sales campaigns. Yes, concludes the writer, "most of us are fighting in a 'clinch' at present. We are apt to feel handtied and foot-tied—and purse-tied. But what is here said demonstrates that 'it can be done.'"

The same conclusion is reached by a writer in the New York *Tribune*, who notes that business men may be roughly divided into two classes: "First, those who have allowed the flood-tide of depression to sweep them in its path at will and to hope that the ebb-tide soon will turn to their advantage; and, secondly, a much smaller class composed of those who are swimming strongly against the tide in an effort to achieve a certain and definite landing-place." We read further in *The Tribune:*

Keen students of economics have stated frequently in the last few months that the consumption of goods in times of depression rarely falls below 85 per cent. of normal. In other words, by practising rigid economy the general public cuts down its purchases of merchandise, in units, not in dollars and cents, by only 15 per cent. The class of business man who can see nothing but the dark side of depression is likely to look only at the 15 per cent. eliminated consumption, while the progressive type sees the 85 per cent. continued consumption and strives to get as much of the business that it develops as possible.

This conclusion is borne out by a study of several individual firms that have used unusual methods of keeping the flow of business in motion during the last year. In practically all of them there has been a tendency to break forth into new policies that in the main run counter to those adopted by their competitors.

For instance, "selling methods of the most intense sort have served to bring the National Cash Register Company through the period of depression so far without any drop in sales." The normal let-down during July and August, say officials of the company, will not be recognized this year, "quotas have been set for the salesmen to make the coming two months the largest in point of sales in the history of the company." A fur-manufacturing company in St. Paul is booked months ahead, due largely to special effort to retain the confidence of customers. "Launching new lines and using extensive advertising to increase good will for the future are being practised by a few firms." While most shoe manufacturers are complaining of poor business a Newark concern is running close to capacity due to intensive salesmanship, "going their competitors one better in reducing prices and then keying up the efficiency of the factory to reduce production costs so that a margin of profit is once more reestablished." Attention is called by the New York *Evening Mail* to the vigorous campaign being launched by leaders of American industry in support "of intensive selling by manu-

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facturers, sales executives, and merchants, to stop the buyers' strike and give trade a new start upward which business longs for and the country must have to be prosperous."

A "Sell Now" league has been formed with national headquarters at 119 West Fortieth Street, in New York. The executive committee numbers such well-known and aggressive personalities as Vice-President Francis H. Sisson, of the Guaranty Trust Company; State Senator Nathan S. Straus, Jr., Joseph P. Day, J. H. Tregoe, of the National Association of Credit Men; Julius S. Bache, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas; President John Willys, of the Willys-Overland Company; E. C. Patterson, O. W. Bartlett, B. C. Forbes, and J. Mitchell Thorsen.

The Chicago Executives' Club, composed of 500 leading business men of the city, has indorsed the League, and one of its members is quoted in the New York *News Record* as saying: "If every manufacturer, jobber, and department-store would inaugurate to sell under a reasonable margin, forgetting what a commodity cost, but figure on the replacement value, the entire country would immediately revive."

A NEW VARIETY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY

THE first step in the Administration's campaign to fund its maturing obligations into new paper was announced when Secretary Mellon offered $500,000,000 of short-term notes, the proceeds of which are to be used to help retire the Victory bonds. As *The Outlook* informs its readers in an editorial:

The short-term notes are part for one year and part for three years: the first, dated June 15, 1921, due June 15, 1922, and the second, dated June 15, 1921, due June 15, 1924.

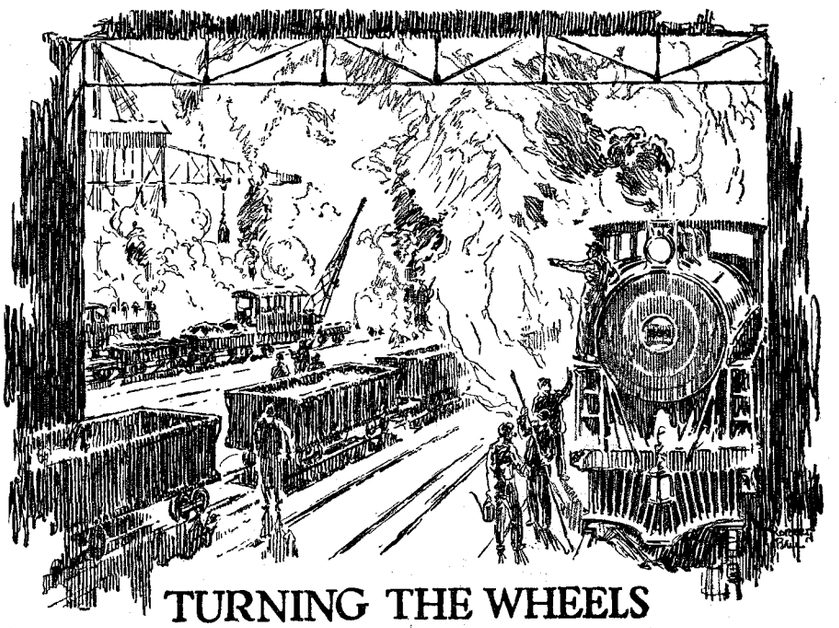
The one-year notes bear 5½ per cent. interest and the three-year notes 5¾ per cent.

The notes are exempt from the normal Federal income tax, the corporation tax, and from all State and local taxation except estate and inheritance taxes; but are not exempt from Federal income surtaxes or profits taxes.

The notes are issued in denominations from $100 to $100,000.

The three-year notes should prove especially attractive to investors, whether individuals or groups. Patriotic sentiment may move some citizens to subscribe to them, but investors will be more strongly influenced, we may be sure, by the facts that the notes are tax-exempt, are acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes, and are not subject to call for redemption before maturity.

The announcement introduces a new form of Government security and marks a new departure in Government financing. No Government issue comes nearer to competing with private financing than does this. It should, however, we think, not really conflict with the investment market, as the issue will attract a different class of investors from that attracted by corporate offerings or even foreign government bonds.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE MISSING DIVIDENDS

NOT the least serious element in the process of industrial reconstruction through which the country is now passing is the large number of dividends which have been passed or reduced recently, *The Magazine of Wall Street* notes. There have been nearly fifty important corporations—to disregard the small fry—which have passed or deferred dividends aggregating $18,177,000 on $870,000,000 of stock in the first five months of 1921. That there is a bright as well as a dark side to this, several financial writers agree. Undoubtedly, the passing or curtailment of dividends worked many a genuine hardship upon individuals or institutions dependent on revenue from investments; also, we read, dividend reductions "have an important effect on the general current of trade, inasmuch as they curtail the buying power of those who would otherwise use the funds for current purchases and expenses." The income loss from reduced dividends has been accompanied by "a savage shrinkage in principal," we read in the Boston *News Bureau*, which says:

The most disconsolate phase of the story is that a considerable fraction of such principal had been made up of securities regarding which in the days prior to 1920 practically no doubt had ever been felt as to dividend return. But nobody prior to 1920 had visioned any business reversal so sudden and sharp as came with 1920. That very severity and sharpness is the best sign of probable shortness. For it covered changes in price and volume that otherwise might have been spread over much longer periods. . . . . .

In a good many instances the passing of dividends was evidently an act of decided prudence or conservatism. In several cases the Street opinion was uncertain up to the last moment whether a long dividend record would be broken. The favorite phrase of directors in such cases has been, "to conserve resources."

In numerous instances of preferred dividends there is also the deferred consolation that the dividend is cumulative; some day it will be made good.

Meanwhile, this dividend chapter has its correlative meaning for the whole country. Not the wage-earner alone—some of whose professional spokesmen have been so loud in alleging conspiracy by capital—must bear the burden of transition from inflation to deflation. It is a common ordeal. For many individuals—minor capitalists—it is quite tragic for the time.

The omitted or reduced dividend is own cousin to the lost job or the cut pay.

The American Banker also tries to find a bright as well as a dark side to the picture:

Many of the companies which passed their dividends have done so in spite of excellent earnings records and with sufficient cash on hand to pay them. In times of uncertainty, conservative and prudent directors conserve their liquid resources to safeguard the future welfare of their companies, having in mind the best interests of their stockholders as well as

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Others are making money—lots of it. Letters just received during this year tell of wonderful successes. You can succeed, too. Start is all you need. I'll gladly help you. Furnish everything—complete outfit materials, secret formula, full directions, wrappers, etc. Send post card for illustrated book of facts. Tells how to start. Explains most successful methods. Gives all information needed. It's free. Write now!

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themselves. In many instances it is much more profitable to employ their cash resources in expansion than to pay it out in dividends. Many of the preferred dividends which have not been paid are cumulative and thus constitute a first lien upon undistributed surplus. Some stockholders will therefore receive a double portion one year hence. Some omitted or reduced dividends are in the same class as the cut pay envelop; others may be regarded as an addition to investment account.

CHICAGO'S "TRADE COURT" PROVES ITS WORTH

FOR nearly two months now, the first "Trade Court" in America has been in existence in Chicago, having been established by the Chicago Association of Commerce under the new Illinois Arbitrations and Awards Act. These two months have, in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*, "proved the value of the institution to an extent which commands the interest and support of the entire public including the bar and the regular courts of law." Says *The Tribune:*

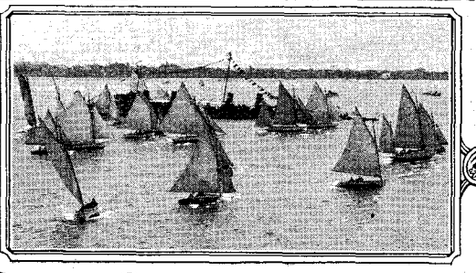
We have no statistics at hand to indicate the great savings to business men and other litigants through the operation of this voluntary tribunal for the settlement of commercial or trade disputes, but it is safe to say that it has saved many thousands of dollars by preventing delay in such settlements and by preventing the development of damage suits which would have become necessary for settlement of differences in the regular courts.

The "Trade Court" provides the machinery for arbitration of any trade dispute promptly and intelligently, with regard to justice rather than to technicality, upon the signed request of the parties to the dispute. Its jurisdiction is defined by the Arbitrations and Awards Act, and its findings are accepted by mutual agreement of the petitioners for its services.

The "Trade Court" is a step forward in civil affairs which can hardly be overvalued. It provides a fixt schedule of fees for services ranging from $5 where the matter in contest does not exceed $200 to $10 and a percentage of the total where the matter in contest exceeds $1,000. It thereby eliminates excessive counsel fees in small cases but is of value to attorneys in that it eliminates difficult questions of procedural law which are seldom appreciated by clients and which are not a satisfactory basis of charges for legal services. It is also of value to attorneys in that it eliminates expensive and annoying delays and continuances in court and the consequent wasted time in attendance upon court calls. It reduces the overcrowding of court-dockets and hastens settlements with consequent speeding up of business activities.

The court's conclusions of fact are final, but questions of law may be revised by the court selected by the parties and an appeal made to the Appellate or Supreme Court. It is quasi-judicial and quasi-public in character, unfettered by the ordinary red tape of legal technicality.

Its value to prospective litigants is apparent. It has done excellent work. It can do better if more business men will take advantage of the service it offers. The Chicago Association of Commerce is to be thanked for its conception.



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Or will you, as thousands of other parents have done, adopt and use the gentle, progressive, easily followed, tried, and proved methods of child training so clearly and interestingly set forth in these five splendid volumes on Character Training, Home Education, and Sex Instruction by *Dr. William Byron Forbush?*

With crystal clearness, these remarkable books show you how to develop new worlds of delightful possibilities in your children. How to make them happier. How to discipline them. How to develop their minds. How to intensify their ambitions. How to assure their success. How to make them cleanly and clearly understand the facts of sex. They open up for you new and easy-to-travel pathways along which you can unerringly guide your children to a better, broader, and brighter young-manhood and young-womanhood.

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five splendid volumes containing solutions to the countless daily problems that mothers and fathers encounter in caring for their children from the cradle to maturity. Two volumes cover "The Character Training of Children," two "The Home Education of Children," while the fifth is devoted to "The Sex Instruction of Children." The life-work of the author, Dr. Forbush, has been among boys and girls and he writes from many years of intimate experience and most sympathetic understanding.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 6.—In a battle between Japanese and Koreans on the Siberian border, 500 Koreans are reported killed or wounded.

The British Mediterranean fleet is *en route* for or concentrated within easy reach of Constantinople, where the situation is disturbed on account of the advances of the Turkish Nationalists.

Lieut.-Gen. Karl Stenger, charged by the French Government with having ordered his troops to kill French wounded, is acquitted by the German Supreme Court, and Major Bruno Cruisius, tried on a similar charge, is sentenced to two years in prison.

July 7.—The record of casualties among the Crown Forces in Ireland, for the week ending July 4, is reported as fourteen dead.

The French Government protests to the Allied Council against the miscarriage of justice in the trial of the German war criminals and recalls its judiciary mission from Leipzig.

The Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora has demanded the abdication of Sultan Mohammed VI., according to advices from Constantinople.

President Schulthess, of Switzerland, consents to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela.

July 8.—A truce in Ireland, to take effect at noon, July 11, is declared after Eamonn De Valera accepts Premier Lloyd George's invitation to a peace conference in London.

Brazil chooses Elihu Root, the American jurist, as one of its candidates for election as a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

July 9.—Eamonn De Valera, President of the "Irish Republic," issues a manifesto calling upon all citizens to recognize the truce with the British Government, and Dublin resumes its normal aspect.

July 10.—Premier Lloyd George requests Eamonn De Valera to set a date for the proposed peace conference. In Belfast fifteen persons are killed and nearly one hundred wounded in outbreaks said to have been precipitated by the Republicans.

The Allied garrison in Constantinople is reenforced by French and Italian troops to protect the neutral zone around that city.

July 11.—Eamonn De Valera sets Thursday as the date for the Irish peace conference.

Premier Lloyd George announces in the House of Commons Great Britain's acceptance of America's invitation for a disarmament conference in Washington.

Great Britain and Japan jointly assure the League of Nations of their intention to bring the Anglo-Japanese alliance into harmony with the Covenant of the League.

Germany lost 1,808,545 dead, including 52,006 officers, from the first day of the war to the first day of demobilization, according to statistics published by Lieutenant-General von Altrock.

July 12.—Eamonn De Valera and his colleagues arrive in London preparatory to the peace conference with Premier Lloyd George on Thursday.

The governments of France and Italy accept President Harding's invitation to the proposed disarmament conference

Harry G. Hawker, Australian aviator, who in 1919 attempted the first non-

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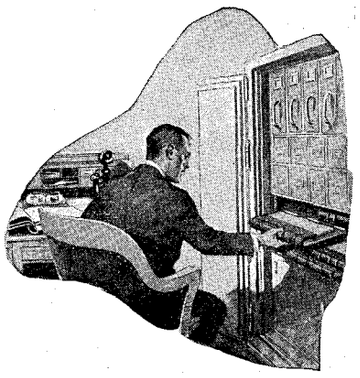

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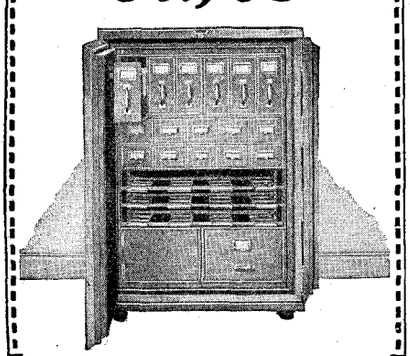

stop transatlantic airplane flight, but descended and was rescued in mid-ocean, is killed on the Hendon flying-field, England.

More than 100,000 troops are said to have been concentrated by the Bolshevik Government in south Russia to co-operate with Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader, now engaged in active hostilities with the Greeks.

Two German submarine lieutenants—Ludwig Dittmar and Johann Boldt—are placed on trial before the German Supreme Court on charges of torpedoing the Canadian hospital ship *Llandovery Castle* in 1918 and firing on her life-boats.

CONGRESS

July 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon sends a letter to Congress asking it to defer action on the Soldiers' Bonus Bill because of the danger of an immediate government deficit.

July 7.—Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, introduces a resolution authorizing the President in his discretion to delay for six months, in whole or in part, the navy-building program, in order that he may arrange a disarmament conference with Great Britain and Japan.

President Harding visits Senate leaders at the Capitol and asks that the Soldiers' Bonus Bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee until after the tariff and taxation bills are passed.

July 11.—The conference report on the Naval Appropriation Bill is adopted by both branches of Congress and sent to the President. The bill provides for a personnel of 106,000 and carries approximately $410,000,000. It also contains the Borah disarmament clause.

July 12.—President Harding in a special message urges the Senate to lay aside temporarily the Soldiers' Bonus Bill on the ground that its passage now would imperil the financial stability of the country.

DOMESTIC

July 8.—A favorable report upon the feasibility of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways is made by the joint American-Canadian Commission. The initial cost of the undertaking is put at $252,728,200; maintenance would cost $2,562,000 a year.

Railroads of the country earned $37,246,000 in May, or $7,997,000 more than in April, according to reports filed by the carriers to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

July 9.—A special battle-ship squadron in command of Rear-Admiral Hugh Rodman, carrying an American commission, is dispatched to Callao to take part in the centenary celebration of Peru's independence.

July 10.—President Harding invites Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to a disarmament conference to be held in Washington, and includes China in an invitation to take up also the Pacific and Far-Eastern questions.

Five persons are killed and fourteen injured when an army bombing-plane crashes at the Lougin flying-field, Moundsville, W. Va.

July 11.—A. D. Lasker, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, appoints J. Barston Smull and W. J. Love, of New York, and A. J. Frey, of Los Angeles, as his Board of Operations. Their salaries will aggregate $95,000 a year.

William Howard Taft takes the oath as the tenth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

America's foreign trade was reduced more than $3,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to a summary of trade issued by the Department of Commerce.

Have You Had Your Iron Today?

"All In" at 3 o'clock?

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—luscious little Sun-Maids, "the between-meal raisins," in a handy 5c package.

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THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

We Hope So.—TEACHER—"And what was Nelson's farewell address?"

BRIGHT BOY—"Heaven, ma'am."—*London Mail.*

Handicapped.—JOHNNY—"The camel can go eight days without water."

FREDDY—"So could I if ma would let me."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Materialist.—"What would you suggest for our literary club to read?" asked Mrs. Flubdub.

"A good cook-book," responded her brutal husband.—*Kansas City Journal.*

One Drawback.—"Is your husband a good provider, Dinah?"

"Yessum, he's a good providah all right, but I'se allus skeered dat niggah's gwine er git caught at it."—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

Danger Ahead.—A Manchester grocer is advertising for a man to look after customers, partly outdoors and partly indoors. We dread to think what will happen to him when the door slams.—*Punch* (*London*).

Rediscovered.—F. C. Comstock, tonsorial artist and baseball magnate, has been washing the ceiling in his shop and finds the original color was white. The color will be recalled by many of our older residents.—*Meshoppen Enterprise.*

A Good Job.—The teacher had asked, "Why did David say he would rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord?"

"Because," answered a boy, "he could then walk outside while the sermon was being preached."—*Boston Transcript.*

Correct.—SCHOOL-TEACHER (to little boy)—"If a farmer raises 3,700 bushels of wheat and sells it for $2.50 per bushel, what will he get?"

LITTLE BOY—"An automobile."—*Western Christian Advocate* (*Cincinnati*).

International Diet.—Two Tommies turned punsters went into a restaurant over on the eastern front and said to the waiter, "We want Turkey with Greece."

The waiter replied, "Sorry, sirs, but we can't Servia."

"Well, then, get the Bosphorus."

The boss came in and heard their order and then said, "I don't want to Russia, but you can't Roumania." So the two Tommies went away Hungary.—*Commerce and Finance.*

Being Nice to Him.—Pianist Rachmaninoff told in his New York flat the other day a story about his boyhood.

"When I was a very little fellow," he said, "I played at a reception at a Russian count's, and, for an urchin of seven, I flatter myself that I swung through Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata' pretty successfully.

"The 'Kreutzer,' you know, has in it several long and impressive rests. Well, in one of these rests the count's wife, a motherly old lady, leaned forward, patted me on the shoulder, and said:

"'Play us something you know, dear.'"—*The Christian Advocate.*

The Threat Indirect.—"Aw," said Willie, "you're afraid to fight; that's all it is."

"No, I'm not," protested Jack, "but if I fight my ma'll find it out and lick me."

"How'll she find it out?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

The Acid Test.—During a campaign preceding the election of a Missouri Congressman it was suggested that, since he posed as a good business man, he might be willing to tell just what a good business man is.

"That's easy," he explained. "A good business man is one who can buy goods from a Scotchman and sell them to a Jew—at a profit!"—*The Alabama Baptist.*

Expensive Business.—A red-headed boy applied for a job in a butcher-shop. "How much will you give me?"

"Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher-shop?"

"Anything."

"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"

"Not on three dollars a week," said the boy.—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

Outdoing Einstein.—An Irishman was handling dynamite in a quarry. He let a stick drop, and the whole box went up, taking Mike with it. The quarry boss came around later and said to another Irishman:

"Where is Mike?"

"He's gone," replied Pat.

"When will he be back?" asked the boss.

"Well," replied Pat, "if he comes back as fast as he went, he'll be back yesterday."—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

Two Out.—The baseball fan takes his small daughter to see her first (and last) game:

"See that place in the center? That's called the diamond."

"Daddy, can I have an ice-cream cone?"

"That beautiful lawn is the outfield."

"Why can't we sit down there on those other seats?"

"That man in the blue suit is the umpire."

"Daddy, I want an almond bar."

"That bell means that the game is going to start."

"What has that man with the white coat and hat got in his basket?"

"Watch that man with the bat; he's trying to hit the ball."

"What does it say on those flags over there?"

"Where the man stands is called the home plate."

"Daddy, that fat man bought some popcorn! Why don't you buy some, daddy?"

"Watch the ball; see it go?"

"Daddy, why don't you buy some popcorn?"

"See that man catch the ball? That's one out."

"It says 'Peanuts' on that man's hat, daddy."

"Let's go."

Two out.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

AN APPEAL TO READERS—Can any Reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST inform the Lexicographer who first used the phrase "Benevolent assimilation," and under what circumstances? Where can the expression be found?

"H. V.," Selah, Wash.—"Please answer the following: If the Vice-President of the United States should die, the Secretary of State having resigned, would the President appoint a Secretary of State to fill the chair of Vice-President, or would the Secretary of the Treasury fill the vacancy?"

The answer to your question is contained in the following paragraph from the Constitution of the United States—"In the case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." See further, "An Act to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President," approved by the President, January 19, 1886.

"J. T. H.," Kingwood, W. Va.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation, both English and French, of the word *chauffeur*. Also, the correct pronunciation of the word *aeroplane*."

The English pronunciation of the word *chauffeur* is *sho'fer—sh* as in *ship*, *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *over;* the French pronunciation is *sho''fur'—sh* as in *ship*, *o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *burn*. The word *aeroplane* is correctly pronounced *e'ar-o-plen—e's* as in *prey*, *a* as in *final*, *o* as in *obey*.

"E. G.," Englewood, Tenn.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the word *Elizabethan*."

The correct pronunciation of *Elizabethan* is *i-liz'a-beth-an*—first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*, *a's* as in *final*, *e* as in *get*, *th* as in *thin;* or *i-liz''a-bi'than*—first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*, *a's* as in *final*, third *i* as in *police*, *th* as in *thin*.

"E. L. U.," Boston, Mass.—"What is the meaning of the phrase *L'Envoi?*"

The expression *l'envoi* is French and designates "a separate stanza of verse concluding a poem, with a moral or an address to some person; also, the act of sending a message or messenger."

"A. G.," Kansas City, Mo.—"Is it incorrect to address a physician's wife in business correspondence as, 'Mrs. *Dr.* B. L. Smith'?"

The title or distinction of a husband is not correctly applied to the wife. Never say or write, "The *Rev.* Mrs. Smith," or Mrs. *Dr.* Brown," etc.

"M. Z.," Plainfield, N. J.—"Is the word *vamp* really a word? May it be correctly used as a verb, or is it just a contraction of *vampire?*"

The term *vamp* has been in use in the United States for years as indicating a volunteer fireman. The word is said to have been formed from the initial letters *V*olunteer *A*ssociation of *M*achine *P*umpers.

The modern *vamp* is a colloquial contraction of the term *vampire*, used in the sense of the "rag and the bone and the hank of hair" type of woman "who did not care," described by Rudyard Kipling in his famous poem of that name. This word is being used as a verb, meaning to extort money or other valuable articles from; also, to flirt with.

"E. N. B.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"If it is a quotation at all, could you tell me where to find the original of 'Praise from Sir Galahad is praise indeed'?"

The quotation to which you refer is—"Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed," which you will find given in Thomas Morton's "A Cure for the Heartache," act v, scene 2.

"J. M.," Maspeth, N. Y.—The correct pronunciation of *Apollo* is *a-pol'o—a* as in *final*, first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *obey*.

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